

Shift in Gorbachev View Of U.S. Seen as Unlikely

Stereotyped Marxist Images of America Will Be Difficult for Reagan to Dispel

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's America is a land controlled by wealthy capitalists and conservative business interests.

Rightist forces dictate government policy and would never permit a lasting improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

A military-industrial complex hungry for profits is the real force behind the development of space-based weapons.

These are among the impressions of the United States that Mr. Gorbachev has presented in conversations with U.S. officials and politicians since becoming Soviet leader in March, according to Western diplomats who have been briefed in detail about the meetings.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev's view of America would not be easily dispelled by President Ronald Reagan when they meet in Geneva next week.

A top Reagan administration official said Wednesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan believed he could have a significant effect on Mr. Gorbachev's negative view of the United States and persuade him that the administration had no "animus" toward negotiating with the Kremlin.

"There's a wishful thinking," a diplomat said Thursday. "He believes the United States is an implacable foe."

"There may be an element of posturing and calculated propaganda," said a diplomat who has talked with Mr. Gorbachev, "but all the evidence suggests that the man sincerely believes these things."

Mr. Gorbachev's image of America, the diplomats said, corre-

sponds closely to usual Marxist-Leninist views of the United States as a corrupt society controlled by capitalists in which average citizens are exploited by the ruling class and government policy is made to protect the rich.

"When Gorbachev talks about the United States, he sounds like a Pravda editorial," a diplomat said.

Although Mr. Gorbachev's views have emerged over time in various meetings with Americans, his doubts were most pronounced when he met in Moscow last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, the diplomats said.

Officials traveling with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane said that Mr. Gorbachev's view of the United States was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Mr. Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" was to the Kremlin.

Diplomats said that Mr. Gorbachev repeatedly cited a book published by the Hoover Institution, the research center in Palo Alto, California, as the real blueprint for Reagan administration policy.

The book, "The United States in the 1980s," was a compendium of articles and recommendations about U.S. domestic and foreign policy in the 1980s by prominent conservatives. The authors included Milton Friedman, the economist; Edward Teller, a key figure in the development of the hydrogen bomb and recently a leading proponent of a space-based missile defense; and Fred C. Ikle, currently undersecretary of defense for policy.

In a chapter on Soviet nuclear strategy, Amoretta M. Hoerber and



Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George P. Shultz in Moscow.

Officials traveling with Shultz said Gorbachev's view of the U.S. was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' was to the Kremlin.

Joseph D. Douglass wrote, "The Soviet objective is to destroy capitalism and replace it everywhere with their brand of socialism."

"We have read this book and watched all its programs become adopted by the Reagan administration," Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Shultz, citing that as confirmation that "right-wing forces" control American policy, a diplomat said.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev, who was more combative and argumentative than he had been in previous meetings with Americans, challenged almost every statement made by Mr. Shultz about the United States.

They said, for example, that he refused to accept Mr. Shultz's de-

piction of the United States as a source of military hardware and other aid to the Soviet Union in World War II.

The diplomats said that when Mr. Shultz recalled that support within Congress for the strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979 died after the Russians sent troops into Afghanistan that year, Mr. Gorbachev responded, "It shows you don't take us very seriously when you make a remark like that."

Mr. Gorbachev then contended that long before the Russians went into Afghanistan, the treaty, which was signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, had been undermined by "right-wing forces."

Only 50% of Americans Expect Summit to Yield Better Ties, Poll Shows

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only half the American public expects the summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev to improve Soviet-American relations, and just a third thinks it will lead to an arms control agreement, according to a poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News.

The low expectations appeared to match the cautious prospects outlined by Reagan administration officials, who have been anxious to avoid raising hopes that might be dashed if the Geneva meeting is unproductive.

The survey's findings, published Friday, showed that Americans were eager for an arms control treaty, even if it meant giving up Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system.

But few said they thought Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were ready to make the compromises required. The respondents were also about evenly divided on the wisdom of raising human-rights issues at a summit meeting, and they were overwhelmingly convinced that no progress in that field could be made at Geneva.

The poll, in which 1,659 adults were interviewed by telephone from Nov. 6 to 10, showed Mr. Gorbachev with a mildly positive image among Americans, and it gave Mr. Reagan a high approval rating.

With a margin of sampling error of 3 percentage points, 65 percent of those surveyed endorsed Mr. Reagan's overall performance and 56 percent supported his handling of foreign policy.

Seventy-five percent said they believed the president really wanted an arms control agreement; 47 percent thought that Mr. Gorbachev did.

But Mr. Reagan was seen as willing "to make real concessions" to get an agreement by only 36 percent of the respondents, and Mr. Gorbachev was by only 21 percent. A mere 17 percent saw both leaders as prepared to compromise.

And Mr. Reagan did not appear to get solid support for all his positions. Although 48 percent of those polled said they thought the Russians were bluffing in their negotiating stance, a large minority, 42 percent, believed the Russians were sincere when they said they would not discuss a reduction in nuclear missiles if the United States proceeded with work on a space-based defense system.

If forced to choose between de-

veloping the space-based system and giving it up and negotiating, 53 percent would have the United States do without the system, and only 33 percent would forgo negotiations.

Women, young people and blacks leaned more heavily toward negotiations than did men, the elderly and whites.

The survey showed widely different ideas of what the space defense system was intended to do, with 30 percent saying it was intended to protect the whole U.S. population, 28 percent saying it was designed to protect half the people and 15 percent saying it was intended to protect less than 10 percent.

But even among the 58 percent who said they thought the Reagan scheme would succeed at destroying enemy missiles, close to half would give it up if doing so would bring an arms agreement.

Given a list of five major issues of concern, more respondents named arms control than any other issue.

A majority, 54 percent, said they believed the effect of the large U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals was to keep the superpowers out of war because the two countries feared mutual destruction. Only 38 percent thought that it was a matter of time before the two countries destroyed each other.

Blacks and whites showed substantial differences on this question, with 63 percent of the blacks expecting ultimate destruction and 57 percent of the whites expecting that war would be avoided.

While 65 percent believed it was somewhat or very likely that nuclear weapons would be used in the next 15 years, only 29 percent thought they would be used by the United States or the Soviet Union; 59 percent said they expected the first use by some other country.

More of the pessimism about the prospects for the summit meeting seemed to turn on assessments of the Soviet Union, its trustworthiness and the attitudes of Mr. Gorbachev than it did on assessments of Mr. Reagan.

Those who expressed a faintly positive and slightly hopeful view of Mr. Gorbachev tended to be more hopeful about the possibility of the Geneva talks leading to an arms accord and reduced Soviet-American tensions.

Forty-seven percent regarded Mr. Gorbachev as different from previous Soviet leaders. Only 3 percent said they thought he wanted peace with the United States less than did his predecessors, and 35 percent believed he wanted it more.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Borders Expected to Stay Shut

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria's land borders are likely to remain closed for the foreseeable future despite a promise to reopen them by Major General Ibrahim Babangida shortly after coming to power on Aug. 27, according to a government source.

Speaking in Lagos on condition he not be named, the source said that General Babangida's declaration last month of an economic emergency and consequent austerity measures spanning 15 months had lessened the chances of the borders being reopened soon.

They were closed by the previous military government of Major General Mohammed Buhari to halt smuggling and currency trafficking.

The Iraqi assertion was reported by the national news agency, INA. Iran's agency, IRNA, quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament, as saying that Iranian forces had been ordered to carry out retaliatory air and artillery strikes on Iraqi factories.

Iran also said that its navy had seized a Kuwait-bound West German cargo ship in the southern Gulf. It said the Norasia Gabriel was seized near the Strait of Hormuz on suspicion of carrying goods for Iran.

Tehran, Baghdad Report Air Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said its warplanes bombed a cement factory in Sulaymaniyah in northern Iraq on Friday, while Iraq said its planes hit Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal in the northern Gulf.

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Reagan Signs 2 Stopgap Budget Bills

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan has signed two stopgap bills to enable the government to get enough money to keep running while the president goes to Geneva for the summit conference next week. Congress had rushed the bills to the president so he could sign them before the deadline of midnight Thursday.

One of the two bills will temporarily increase the government's debt ceiling by \$80 billion, allowing it to borrow to pay its bills through Dec. 11, a Treasury Department spokesman said Thursday. The current debt ceiling is \$118 billion.

The second bill will continue the financing of government agencies through Dec. 12. It is needed because Congress has approved only four of the 13 appropriations bills for the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

French Aide to New Caledonia Resigns

PARIS (Reuters) — Edgard Pisani stepped down Friday as minister in charge of France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia in a minor government shuffle.

In addition, a new secretary of state for transport, Charles Josselin, was named Friday to fill a post left vacant since September. Louis Merand, junior minister for posts and telecommunications, gained full ministerial rank and joined the cabinet.

Mr. Pisani, chosen last December to defuse a worsening crisis in New Caledonia, spent several months in the territory as high commissioner and returned to Paris in May with the title of minister. He is to join the staff of President François Mitterrand as a special assistant. His departure was expected following the establishment last month of a new governing structure for the territory.

Argentine Police Hold an Alleged Nazi

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — A man believed to be Walter Kutschmann, a former Nazi SS major accused in the deaths of at least 1,500 Polish Jews, has been arrested near here, authorities said Friday.

West German Embassy officials said they were certain that a man arrested Thursday on a West German extradition request was Mr. Kutschmann, 71. Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has said Mr. Kutschmann was responsible for the deaths of 1,500 to 2,000 Jews in Poland in 1942.

Argentine police said that the suspect, who used the name Pedro Olmo, offered no resistance when officers arrested him in the town of Florida, six miles (nine kilometers) north of the capital.

Marcos Begins Re-election Campaign

CEBU CITY, Philippines (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, wearing a bulletproof vest, began his re-election campaign in opposition territory Friday. He said he was willing to postpone the presidential election for three weeks, until Feb. 7, as a compromise with opponents who said they had too little time to organize. He had originally proposed voting on Jan. 17.

Mr. Marcos also announced that he plans a major reorganization of the armed forces. He said the reorganization would begin with the return of General Fabian C. Ver, a longtime Marcos ally, to the post of armed forces commander in chief. General Ver, who is on trial with 25 other men in the 1983 murder of a popular Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., is acquitted.

For the Record

Domestic flights in Italy were canceled Friday due to industrial action by air controllers, official sources said. International flights and flights to Italian islands operated normally.

Greek-Cypriot officials will meet a UN team in Geneva on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 amid new efforts to settle the 22-year problem of a divided Cyprus, an official statement said Friday. Turkish-Cypriot and United Nations delegations are to meet Nov. 18-19.

Correction

A Washington Post article in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune conveyed a misleading impression that the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would hold a vote on whether to recommend the dismissal of William J. Casey, director of central intelligence. Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican and chairman of the committee, told reporters Wednesday that the committee held such a vote — which it does not plan to do — the result would be 8 to 7 in favor of retaining Mr. Casey. The article also mistakenly described Mr. Durenberger as considering legislation to downgrade the position of director of central intelligence; he said Thursday that he was talking about a recommendation, not legislation, to "clarify" the director's role.

Defector Tells of Escape From CIA

Soviet Aides Call U.S. 'Hypocritical' on Human Rights

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vitaly Yurchenko, considered a valued defector by the United States until his recent return to the Soviet Union, has appeared at a second news conference here to offer new details about his experiences.

At the briefing at the Foreign Ministry's press center, Mr. Yurchenko told Thursday how he made his "escape" from CIA supervision by dashing from a French restaurant in Washington to the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Yurchenko, Vladimir B. Lomeiko, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, and other officials called the United States hypocritical on human rights and accused American reporters of asking questions planned by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Western diplomats said the news conference added weight to the theory that Mr. Yurchenko's defection in August and his return to the

Soviet Union had been planned to embarrass the Reagan administration before the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting next week.

Mr. Yurchenko denied that he had ever been associated with the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency. The CIA has described him as a senior agent who rose to the military rank of "general-designate" in a 25-year career with the KGB.

Mr. Yurchenko seemed nervous and appeared at times to be reading from a prepared text.

Mr. Lomeiko, referring to Mr. Yurchenko's assertion that he had been kidnapped and drugged, said, "The United States makes it a mission to teach all mankind how to live, but the same authorities perpetrate barbarous acts on people."

The Reagan administration has denied that Mr. Yurchenko was drugged or mistreated during the three months he was a defector.

Dr. Nikolai Zharikov, a physician, said Mr. Yurchenko showed

evidence of having been drugged and continued to suffer from hallucinations and high blood pressure.

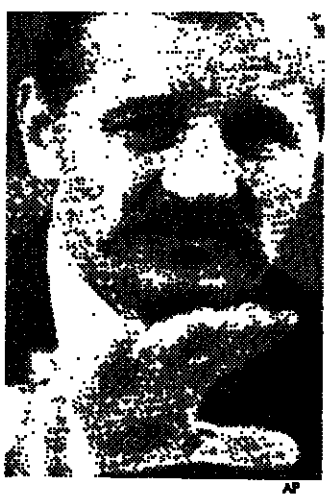
Mr. Yurchenko said he was able to bolt from the CIA on Nov. 2 because of inadequate security. During a visit to a clothing store in Manassas, Virginia, near the safe-house where he said he was kept, he said he was able to make a collect call to the Soviet Embassy.

Unexpectedly, he said, the CIA escort offered to go to Washington for dinner at a restaurant near the embassy. While the officer was in the washroom, Mr. Yurchenko said, he ran out of the restaurant.

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Dr. Nikolai Zharikov, a physician, said Mr. Yurchenko showed



Vitaly Yurchenko at his Moscow press conference.

CIA Chief Asserts Critics in Congress Compromised 'Sources and Methods'

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has asserted that comments by members of Congress have caused "the repeated compromise of sensitive intelligence sources and methods."

In a strongly worded letter to David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican who is the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Casey contended that the congressional oversight of intelligence agencies "has gone seriously awry."

He said that some congressional attacks on the agency's performance had been "inaccurate," "off the cuff" or "unfounded."

A CIA spokesman would not elaborate on what specific breaches of security might have been caused by members of Congress.

Mr. Casey said his letter was prompted by an account in The Washington Post of criticism of the agency by Mr. Durenberger.

Mr. Casey's letter was released Thursday after several weeks of mounting criticism of the Central Intelligence Agency by some members of Congress. The congressmen

had questioned the handling of the cases of Vitaly S. Yurchenko, a Soviet intelligence officer, and Edward Lee Howard, a former CIA officer accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Durenberger has asserted that he was misquoted in some accounts. But Mr. Casey's letter was clearly aimed at the broader issue of whether it was appropriate to have public discussion of certain sensitive issues overseen by the intelligence committees in the House and Senate.

Mr. Casey said his remarks were directed at a pattern of congressional comments on the performance of the agency, some of which he said involved disclosure of things told to the committees in closed session.

Mr. Durenberger, in a letter to The Washington Post, said the newspaper had "done a great disservice" in its reporting of a luncheon meeting he held with reporters. He said his comments were taken "entirely out of context" and he called the Post report "factually incorrect."

"As I am certain other correspondents at the press luncheon would agree," Mr. Durenberger

said in his letter, "the thrust of my remarks was positive."

Durenberger Defended

David Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the ranking Democratic member of the Intelligence Committee, accused the CIA on Friday of "yearning to go back to the good old days" when Congress had no oversight responsibility for its operations and the United States made "some of the most colossal failures, intelligence failures, ever."

Coming to the defense of Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Leahy charged that Mr. Casey had "unfairly attacked" his colleague in the letter released Thursday.

"I hear people yearning to be back to the good old days," Mr. Leahy said. "Well, the good old days are the Bay of Pigs and Salvador Allende and Patrice Lumumba and a lot of other failures."

Mr. Leahy said he was not suggesting that there was anyone in the CIA "wanting to pull another Bay of Pigs," the abortive CIA-backed invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in 1961.



William J. Casey

"I think they want to go back to the good old days when you had no congressional oversight. And when you had no congressional oversight, those were the days we had the Bay of Pigs." The CIA reportedly was involved in overthrowing the leftist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile and sought to kill Mr. Lumumba, who led the Belgian Congo to independence as Zaire.

Gang Warfare Troubles Marseille, a Poor Relation in the South of France

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — The two main newspapers of this bruised old port city reported with a certain amusement the other day on a gang that tried to commit what might have been one of the robberies of the century, except they mistakenly stopped the wrong train as it crossed a railroad trestle, and while their getaway trucks waited below, they searched in vain for the supposed cargo of goods.

If that botched crime ended up in Keystone Kops fashion, however, it nonetheless seemed an apt reflection of this city's image as the center of organized crime in France. Lately, that reputation has been growing.

This year, Marseille has experienced one of its worst spasms of mob violence ever. In 10 months, 32 persons have died as big criminals and little criminals alike have been gunned down in cafes, or while walking out of their homes, or while caught at red lights in their cars.

The national press has been publishing pictures of them played out on sidewalks, their corpses covered with blankets. Marseille has been

cast as a contemporary French legend populated by gangland figures such as Barthélemy Regazzi and Paul Mondoloni, both of whom were gunned down in recent weeks. The people of Marseille see the situation in more complex terms. They are both embarrassed and, in different, accustomed on the one hand to their reputation and at the same time preoccupied with more urgent concerns than what happens in the world of crime.

"Yes, it is true," said a police official, Pierre Richard, confirming that the spate of recent slayings is related to a power struggle. "But, to be blunt, this city is used to that."

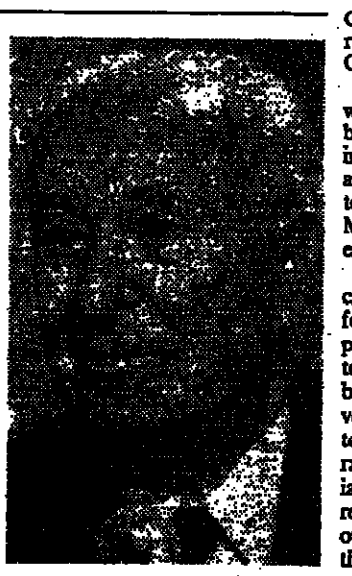
"Besides," he added, "I have to say that the killers of guys like Mondoloni have very good aim. They kill with a certain mastery so that bystanders don't get hit, and that enables the public to be completely indifferent."

The killings compete with other concerns in a city that wars against more than its share of dilapidation and economic difficulty. The plain fact is that Marseille, a yellowing and, by French standards, charming place beside the sparkling sea, has always been a rough spot.

It is only just along the coast from such exceedingly fashionable

'Marseille is a great Mediterranean port and like other great Mediterranean ports, it is a tough town.'

Gaston Defferre
Mayor



places as Nice and Saint-Tropez, and it seems to have the same geographical advantages. Yet there are no film festivals here, no grand old hotels peering south across the Mediterranean, no pretty princesses appearing on the beach followed by eager photographers.

"We could be the pearl of south-

ern France," a businessman said with ruefulness in his voice. "We have everything here; we have a good opera and an outstanding theater. We have the beach. And yet, we have always been a kind of poor cousin to our neighbors."

Asked recently why Marseille was the mecca of organized crime,

Gaston Defferre, mayor since 1953, replied with asperity, "And why is Chicago?"

Then, Mr. Defferre, who has won six elections for mayor by bringing the political left and right into a kind of underdog coalition, added, "Marseille is a great Mediterranean port and like other great Mediterranean ports, Genoa for example, it is a tough town."

One of the major factors in the city's identity is the simple fact that for hundreds of years most of the people who came to France came to Marseille first. This is where the boats landed. The city is a French version of the melting pot, blending together — but also keeping separate — Armenians, Corsicans, Italians, Arabs, Jews and Africans. It resembles pre-civil war Beirut, another former melting pot, more than Monte Carlo.

Indeed, the Beirut image is one that comes up in conversation these days and reflects a political storm more intense than any generated by the gangland warfare. Marseille has one of France's largest concentrations of Arab immigrants, which has fed a powerful nationalist sentiment.

The city is the most important center of France's extreme-right

political party, the National Front, which, in legislative elections next March, is widely expected to emerge as the region's second most important political force, with almost one-third of the popular vote.

Showing a physical expression of this political storm, Marseille is divided into two distinct parts lying on either side of a main street called La Canebière, formerly the symbol of the city's status as a town full of sailors and cafes.

On the east side of La Canebière is what is commonly called the "European" part of town, spread over the hills that run along the sparkling Mediterranean coastline.

To the west, running between the railroad station and the commercial port, is the center of a North African way of life, with a kind of Arab bazaar extending under sculpted Second Empire building facades, women in shawls and grizzled men in skullcaps.

"I was in Toulouse a few weeks ago," said Théo Balais, a Socialist Party activist and restaurant owner, "and I was struck by how lively it is at night. Here in Marseille, people don't dare go out in town after 9 P.M. anymore. La Canebière is dead. There is a kind of psychosis here."

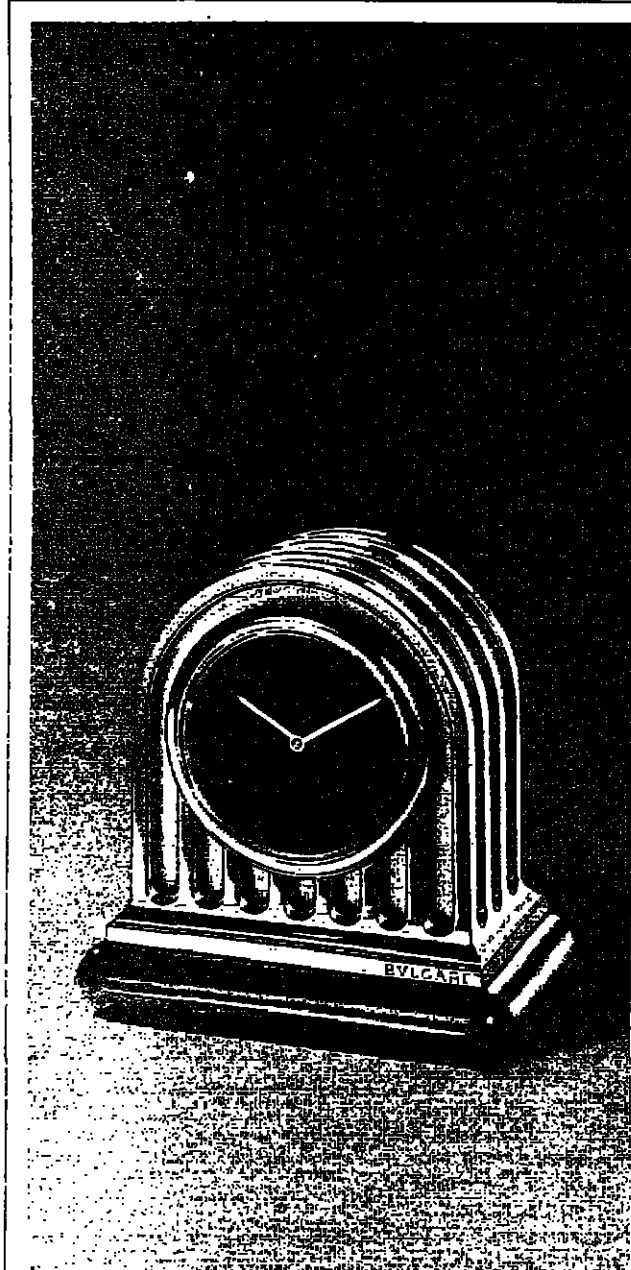


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AMERICAN TOPICS

Royal Indifference
To a Princely Couple

The recent U.S. visit of the prince and princess of Wales had Washington and Palm Beach society in a whirl, but despite a blizzard of magazine covers and television specials, the rest of the country took it in stride, according to a poll by The Washington Post and ABC News.

Of 1,506 people interviewed on the eve of the visit, 58 percent said they had no opinion of Diana and 67 percent said they had no opinion of Charles. Charles got a favorable rating of 29 percent, to 4 percent unfavorable. Diana rated higher, 38 to 4, but not as high as Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the same poll. He got a favorable rating of 39 percent. On the other hand, 35 percent of those interviewed had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Gorbachev; 26 percent had no opinion.

The Post also reported that just one couple was invited to all five of the major lunches and dinners given for "the Waleses," as some of the American media took to calling the prince and princess: J. Carter Brown and his wife, Pamela. Mr. Brown is the director of the National Gallery of Art. The gallery is the site of the current "Treasures of Britain" show, of which Charles and Diana are patrons.

Short Takes

With the abandonment of Manhattan's 42-mile (6.8-kilometer) Westway, which at \$2 billion would have cost \$475 million.



J. Carter Brown

lion a mile, the most expensive highway project in the United States is a proposed 10-mile stretch in Hawaii outside Honolulu. The highway would require two one-mile tunnels. It initially was justified as a military necessity, but the Defense Department says the project is not needed. Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a Democrat, is pushing it anyway. At \$1 billion, it would cost \$100 million a mile.

As recently as two years ago the population of Texas was growing so rapidly that it was expected to overtake New York and become the second most populous state after California. But the deepening energy recession has dramatically slowed the

Lone Star state's growth, from a net in-migration of 400,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1982, to about 30,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1984. Texas grew 4 percent a year in 1981 and 1982, four times the national average, but only 1.3 percent last year, slightly above the national average of 1 percent. It had 16 million people at the end of 1984.

Rear What? Dewey
Would Have Laughed

When the navy, in 1980, revised the one-star rank of commodore, which had not been used since World War II, the rank was given the designation "commodore admiral."

But Representative Ike Skelton, a Missouri Democrat, got the designation changed to plain "commodore." As he said, "If it was good enough for such great men of the sea as Perry, Decatur and Dewey, then I felt it was good enough for today."

The navy didn't, and a three-year fight ensued. One high-ranking officer said: "You've got officers who have been working all their professional lives to become admirals, and they get called a commodore. It became a very emotional issue." After all, brigadiers in the army, air force and marine corps are called brigadier general.

Mr. Skelton has now retired from the navy. A one-star admiral will henceforth be ranked "rear admiral lower half," but will be addressed simply as "admiral."

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Brazilians Vote in First Elections Since Military Rule

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

SAO PAULO — His opponents variously portray Janio Quadros as unbalanced, alcoholic, senile and demagogic, and they blame him for the three years of instability and 21 years of military rule that followed his abrupt resignation as president of Brazil in 1961.

Yet Mr. Quadros — a candidate in elections Friday, when Brazilians went to the polls for the first time since civilian government returned here in March — has shown that his populist style and anti-Communist message have a large following in Brazil.

Mr. Quadros, 68, appeared to be neck and neck with the governor of the state of São Paulo, Antonio Delfino Netto, planning minister in the last military government. He was referring to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, the long-time opposition movement that is the dominant partner in the governing coalition.

Although national attention is centered on São Paulo, Brazil's largest city, elections for mayors in 22 other state capitals on Friday also were being treated as more than routine municipal polls: not so much as a referendum on the performance of President José Sarney, as the first round in the battle to succeed him.

Mr. Sarney, who formally took over on April 21, when the president-elect, Tancredo Neves, died without assuming office, has announced that he expects to remain in office until March 1989. The exact length of his term will be fixed by a combined Congress and Constituent Assembly to be elected late next year.

But Mr. Sarney, unable to hold together Mr. Neves's fragile alliance of former supporters and opponents of the military regime, is perceived as a weak president.

As a result, he exercised minimal influence over these elections, leaving the battlefield to old and new parties and personalities apparently more interested in building a base for the future than in consolidating the current administration.

In many cities, the governing coalition partners — the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party and the Liberal Front Party, formed by last-minute defectors from pro-military ranks — are caught in electoral disputes.

In other cities, there are bizarre marriages of convenience, such as mayoralty candidates jointly nominated by the rightist Democratic Social Party, which was founded by the former military regime, and by the Democratic Labor Party, a Socialist group headed by Leonel Brizola, the governor of Rio de Janeiro state exiled by the military for 15 years.

The key issue appears to be who will emerge best placed for the next presidential elections. Yet any strong "pre-candidates" for the succession could hamper Mr. Sarney's efforts to consolidate his power.

Several opinion polls to identify favorites to succeed Mr. Sarney have given first place to Antonio Auroclio Chaves, vice president in the last military government, although his Liberal Front Party was not expected to do well in the elections.

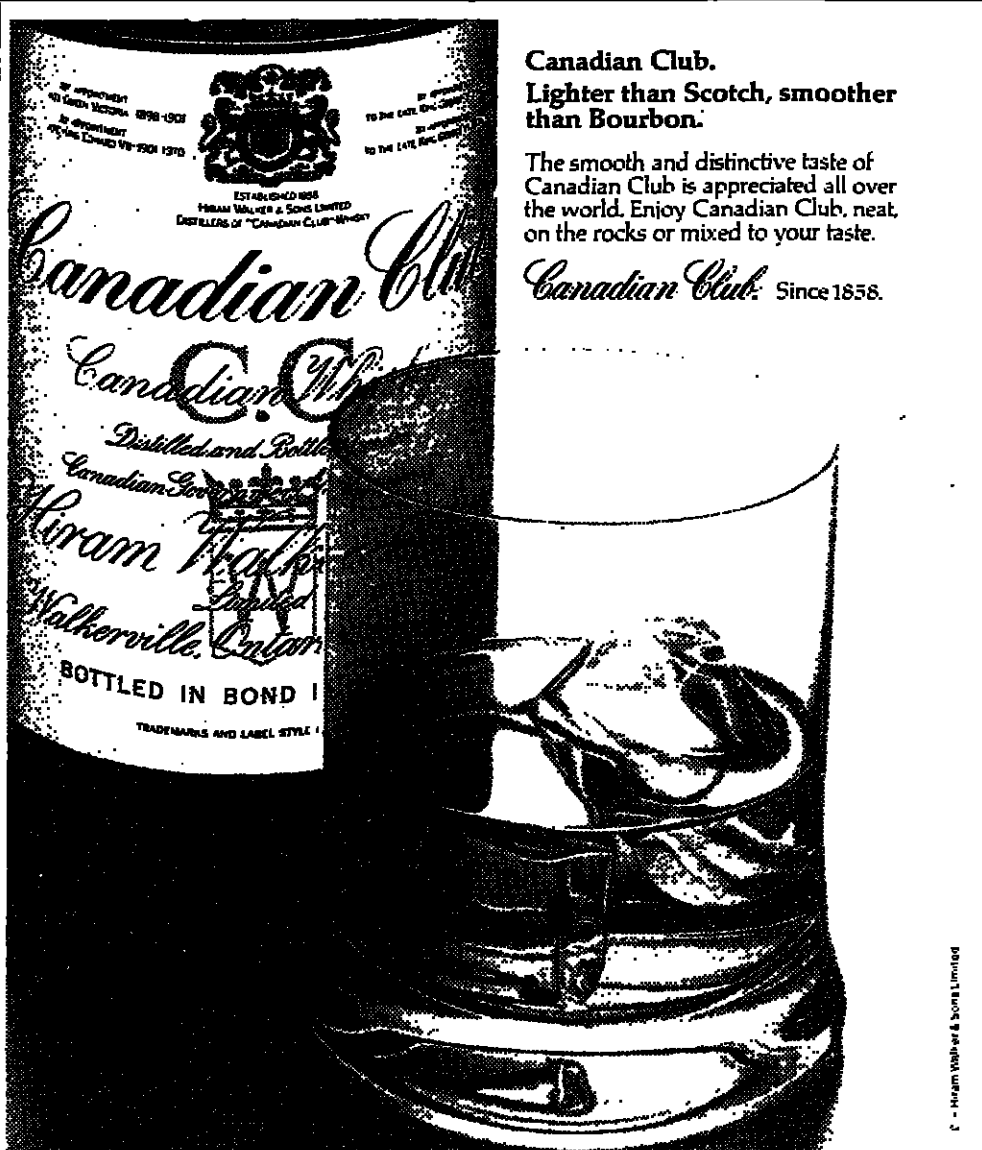
It is in São Paulo that most is at stake. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, 54, the candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, is a sociologist who personifies a new social democratic current among middle-class urban professionals.

In contrast, Mr. Quadros, with his paternalistic, table-thumping populism, symbolizes a more old-fashioned Brazil. And by promising to end street violence in São Paulo and "to fight the hammer and sickle to the death," he has appealed to such different constituencies as urban slum-dwellers and entrenched conservatives.

However, if the Brazilian Democratic Movement wins in São Paulo and a majority of other state capitals, it should suggest the emergence of a strong centrist party that could provide Mr. Sarney with more reliable congressional support.



Janio Quadros pauses during a campaign stop in São Paulo, as his wife, Eloa, wipes his face.



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Indian Guru Without Fanfare, Political Prisoners
Pleads Guilty Begin to Emerge From Polish Jails

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, leader of a commune established four years ago on a ranch in eastern Oregon, has pleaded guilty in federal district court here to violating U.S. immigration laws.

Mr. Rajneesh pleaded guilty to two counts of a 35-count indictment charging that he participated in a scheme of sham marriages to enable some of his followers to live in the United States.

Under a plea-bargain arrangement announced Thursday, Mr. Rajneesh received a five-year suspended prison sentence. He also agreed to pay a \$400,000 fine and leave the United States within five days.

Mr. Rajneesh was reported to have left the country Friday, and his followers said they would disclose his destination later.

[In New Delhi, the Indian guru's office said Friday that he would return to India on Saturday morning. Agence France-Presse reported.]

The fine, which included \$140,000 in court costs, was paid from a \$500,000 bail bond posted in his behalf by Rajneesh Friends International, the commune's corporate arm. The future of the commune, where about 2,000 of Mr. Rajneesh's followers live, was uncertain.

The indictment, returned last month, charged Mr. Rajneesh and seven of his followers with conspiracy and fraud in immigration matters. The charges are still pending against the seven followers, all women.

Under the agreement, Mr. Rajneesh is required to obtain the permission of the U.S. attorney general before he can return to the United States. In one of the few statements he made during Thursday's hearing, Mr. Rajneesh said, "I never want to return again."

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Last Monday afternoon, Jan Kofman, 44, a historian and editor for the Polish underground magazine for the Krytyka, was suddenly hustled from his cell at Rakowiecka prison. By way of explanation, a guard only pointed to a small, vague headline in the newspaper Zycie Warszawy: "The implementation of the Humanitarian Initiative."

Hours later, Mr. Kofman was free to call his wife from a phone booth and surprise her with the news of his release under the modest clemency program that Poland's Communist authorities have initiated for political prisoners.

"It was very unexpected," he said. "Even the families were not informed. The authorities are handling this in a very quiet way."

With little public notice and no official fanfare, political prisoners have begun to emerge in groups of two and three from Poland's prisons this week. Officials have provided no names or numbers of the released, though they say that most of the 368 officially recognized detainees will eventually be freed.

Opposition sources said that 12 persons had been released in Warsaw.

Artificial Heart Patient
Dies in Pennsylvania

New York Times Service

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania — Anthony Mandia, 44, who was kept alive by a new type of artificial heart for 11 days before he received a transplanted human heart last month, died Thursday, officials at the Milton S. Eisenhower Medical Center here said.

The cause of the Philadelphia man's death was listed as multiple organ failure "secondary to overwhelming infection," according to Carl Andrews of the medical center.

saw as of late Wednesday, most of them persons who had been charged but not yet tried or sentenced for such offenses as distributing clandestine literature or engaging in demonstrations.

While welcoming the clemency, both prisoners and opposition activists are calling the proceedings a disappointing retreat by the government of President Wojciech Jaruzelski from his seeming offer last month of a formal amnesty following the election and installation of a new parliament.

"This measure will not help the situation much, because the promises were much greater," said Mr. Kofman, who was imprisoned five months and had been awaiting trial on charges of printing and distributing Krytyka. "This is not a real amnesty. Society expected much more."

Opposition leaders argue that even a broad amnesty program is unlikely to have a lasting political benefit in Poland.

"What people are fighting for," said Zbigniew Romaszewski, a Solidarity human rights activist, "is not amnesty but political rights like freedom of expression and freedom of trade unions. And as long as those rights don't exist, people will be in prison. They can empty the jails but they'll be full again a year from now. It's a vicious circle."

General Jaruzelski first mentioned the possibility of an amnesty during a visit to the United Nations in early October, saying it would depend on public support for the Oct. 13 elections to the Sejm, Poland's parliament.

Government spokesmen later called the elections a success and said that an amnesty measure could be submitted to the Sejm, which is required to approve such measures.

Subsequently, however, the communist-backed Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth called for the more modest step of clemency for prisoners on a case-by-case basis.

The government's formal announcement of the program, released on Nov. 9 in a brief report by the official PAP news agency, did not use the word amnesty. It conditioned the move by saying that the "compassionate mitigations" were "not expected to cover" persons who had been arrested previously or who benefited from amnesties in 1983 and 1984.

These guidelines nominally exclude the leading Solidarity trade union activists in prison, including Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, whose trial and conviction last June drew protests from several Western governments.

Those prisoners released so far have been told by prosecutors that the charges against them have been dropped, but that investigations of their cases will remain open, indicating that they could be rearrested at any time.

Mr. Kofman said, "My prosecutor said that in connection with the change of the political situation and the increasing normalization of the country, my activity is no longer so dangerous."

The apparent scaling back of the initiative has raised speculation in political and diplomatic circles that General Jaruzelski planned a full amnesty but ran into opposition from hard-line factions within the government and possibly from Moscow.

Other Poles say that the low-key approach to this year's release reflects the government's embarrassment over emptying the prisons in 1983 and 1984 with amnesties, only to quickly fill them again.

"The situation of the government is very uncomfortable," said Mr. Romaszewski. "They are conspiring against themselves by locking people up and then letting them out again each year. On the other hand, they can't afford to keep these people in prison because of public pressure, pressure from the church and international opinion."

Study Cites Guiltless Executed in U.S.

343 Wrongly Convicted Since 1900, Rights Group Says

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — At least 343 innocent people have been convicted of capital offenses in the United States since the turn of the century and 25 of them were executed, according to researchers of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The three-year study was released Wednesday by the organization's Capital Punishment Project at the national conference of the American Society of Criminology in San Diego.

The authors of the study noted that "the evidence that suffices to convince us, might not convince others."

However, Henry Schwarzschild, director of the project, called the findings "dramatic proof of the ongoing fallibility of our death-sentencing laws."

Professors Hugo Adam Bedau of Tufts University in Massachusetts and Michael L. Radelet of the University of Florida compiled the cases from sources including law journals, court records, newspapers and interviews with lawyers.

They called the 343 cases the most extensive compilation to date of cases in which defendants were found to have been erroneously convicted.

Analyzing data accompanying accounts of the cases they studied, the researchers cited numerous reasons for which convictions were judged in error, including confessions by others, valid alibis and prosecutor errors.

Interviewed by telephone from New York, Mr. Schwarzschild said that it was a "logical certainty" that innocent people will be put to death "in a system that executes people."

But at the Justice Department, a spokesman said that the findings did not mean that the death penalty should be outlawed. The spokesman, John Russell, said that the Reagan administration advocated capital punishment for selected crimes that resulted in death, including treason, terrorism and kidnapping.

Mr. Radelet said by telephone from Gainesville, Florida, that he was surprised to find so many wrongful convictions on the books. He called the cases a "reminder that the expression 'beyond a reasonable doubt' does not mean beyond any doubt."

The report said that 1,600 people now were on death rows.

The researchers found that efforts of defense attorneys in appeal courts led the way in uncovering evidence to correct erroneous convictions, with 147 such cases. The real culprit confessed in 39, and newspaper investigations resulted in 23 conviction corrections. The researchers attributed 10 corrections to "sheer luck."

The study excluded the numerous cases in which defendants gained reversals of their convictions because of trial errors.

Despite the fact that critics of the death penalty contend that minorities are disproportionately represented on death rows, Mr. Radelet said that the study did not conclude that the justice system treated minority groups unfairly.

Study Links 70%
Of Crib Deaths to
Mothers' Smoking

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A study of 800 babies who died from sudden infant death syndrome since 1979 has found that 70 percent of their mothers smoked during pregnancy, according to an official of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a division of the National Institutes of Health.

Testifying before members of three House panels Thursday, Charlotte S. Catz also disclosed that black infants are nearly three times as likely as others to be victims of the syndrome, that 32 percent of its victims were born to teen-agers (compared with 19 percent of 1,600 other infants studied) and that nearly 60 percent of the deaths involved male infants.

She also said that although about 80 percent of the babies studied had adequate birth weight, low-birth-weight babies "are at special, disproportionate risk, and the smaller the baby, the greater the risk."

Sudden infant death syndrome, the single greatest cause of infant deaths in the United States, claims about 7,000 lives annually in the country.

Although the analysis of the interviews with the families of the 800 victims and of some of the 1,600 other infants studied will not be completed until next year, preliminary results are helping physicians identify babies at risk, the official said.

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Addis Ababa Rejects U.S. Overtures, Official Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has tried hard to improve relations with Ethiopia, but the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam has rejected U.S. overtures, according to Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Mr. Crocker disclosed the U.S. campaign in a speech Wednesday night to the Washington World Affairs Council. He said the United States hoped to improve relations so that Ethiopia could deal more effectively with its drought and famine.

Underlying the tensions have been the Mengistu government's attempts to spread Marxism through the Horn of Africa region, its collaboration with Libya and its dependence on Soviet and Cuban aid to pursue war against Somalia and to incite civil war in Sudan.

Ethiopia, an important African ally of the United States under Emperor Haile Selassie, turned to the Soviet Union 10 years ago when the United States refused to continue arms sales to the military government while it was at war with Somalia.

"We sought discreet, serious and substantive talks on the issues which divided us," Mr. Crocker said, "those which stood in the way of regular economic assistance to Ethiopia, issues of regional peace and security, issues affecting Ethiopia's security and bilateral political problems between our two countries."

Mr. Crocker said the Ethiopians delayed responding to the U.S. overtures for months and then said "they preferred to establish an agenda first." But, he added, after Washington "developed as complete an agenda as one could ask and offered it to the government, we received nothing but obfuscation."

Last summer, Mr. Crocker continued after Congress threatened to retaliate against "Ethiopian government brutality and intransigence in obstructing relief efforts," the Mengistu government suddenly "started sending positive signals" including a promise that its foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, would reply to the year-old U.S. initiative during the United Nations 40th anniversary celebrations last month.

"It saddens me to say that when the foreign minister came, he had no mandate from his superiors to engage on any of these issues," Mr. Crocker said. "Fearful of a trade embargo, the government mounted a public relations campaign about a desire for better relations. But the Ethiopian leadership, apparently fearful of its Soviet mentors, would not permit any real progress in this direction."

Reagan Lists Summit Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

from spilling over into violence," Mr. Reagan said. "I have hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world."

Mr. Reagan said that if young Russians could attend American schools and universities, they could learn first-hand about the spirit of freedom in the United States and would realize that Americans did not wish the Soviet people any harm.

If American youth could do likewise, the president said, they could talk about their interests, values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends.

"Imagine if people in our nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again, while Soviet citizens could see American plays and hear groups like the Beach Boys," Mr. Reagan said. "And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?"

Mr. Reagan urged bold new steps to open the way for Americans and Russians to participate in the building of peace.

"Why shouldn't I propose to Mr. Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal, religious, educational and cultural groups?" Mr. Reagan said. "Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year, and even younger students who would live with a host family and attend schools or summer camps?"

Both Soviet and American people love sports, Mr. Reagan continued. "If we must compete, let it be on the playing field and not on the battlefields," he said.

Turning to communications, Mr. Reagan said that since Soviet spokesmen were free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, the Soviet people should have the same right to see, hear and read what Americans have to say.

He also urged joint space and medical research projects.

3 Dutch Air Bases Damaged

THE HAGUE — Nuclear disarmament activists cut cables and damaged landing lights at three Dutch air bases during the night, the Defense Ministry said Friday.



Mud-covered survivors walk down a road in Colombia on Friday after the volcanic eruption.

Survivor Tells of His Escape From Wave of Volcanic Mud

(Continued from Page 1)

self preservation, that made me jump," he said. "I ran to a house for refuge and watched the truck being carried away, tumbling in the mud. I did not know what would happen to my family."

When the mud slowed he and eight others pulled themselves across pieces of debris until they reached solid ground.

Mr. Martinez said he walked six miles to the nearby village of Guayabal, where an emergency aid station had been set up. There he was reunited with his family.

"It was a dark night but I lived to see the sunrise," he said from his bed in John F. Kennedy Hospital in Bogotá, where doctors and nurses called his survival astounding.

Most families were not so lucky. Radio stations in the capital broadcast long lists of relatives missing and parents searched for their children searched hospital wards, often in vain.

U.K. and Ireland Sign Accord Giving Dublin a Say in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

province's affairs as a retreat threatening eventual Catholic domination, were quick to promise boycotts and resistance.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, a loyalist parliamentarian, denounced Mrs. Thatcher as a "quivering" who was conspiring with a "foreign government that protects the murderers of our people."

From the balcony of the Hillsborough council chamber, a banner proclaimed the single word: "Betrayal."

Even before Mr. Paisley spoke, the tricolor flag of the Irish Republic was burned on the balcony. Loyalists brandished placards that said, "Loyalists Awake" and "No Pope Here."

[The agreement also prompted a British junior minister to resign in protest; Reuters reported from London.

[Jan Gow, a junior Treasury minister and a former member of the Conservative parliamentary committee on Northern Ireland, told Mrs. Thatcher in a letter of resignation: "I believe the change of policy in Northern Ireland, including the involvement of a foreign power in a consultative role in the administration of the province, will prolong and will not diminish Ulster's agony."

On Friday morning, near the village of Crossmaglen in South Armagh, a member of the mainly

Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary was killed by a land mine. A key advantage of the British-Irish accord from the British standpoint is that it commits the authorities in Dublin to closer cooperation on a cross-border basis in incidents such as that.

Balanced against Dublin's security commitment is a British willingness to consider the possibility of mixed courts involving judges from the Irish Republic, as well as a possible bill of rights for Northern Ireland, to respond to the sense of vulnerability of Catholics, who make up nearly 40 percent of the province's population of about 1.6 million.

Both prime ministers underscored a feature of the agreement that is designed to lure recalcitrant unionists into some form of power-sharing with "constitutional nationalists," meaning those Catholics who reject violence as a means of achieving a united Ireland.

Under the accord, Dublin will have maximum scope for involvement in Northern Ireland's affairs so long as there is no agreement on power-sharing among the parties in the province.

The last attempt by Catholic and Protestant parties to work together collapsed 11 years ago as a result of protest strikes by loyalists that brought the province to a halt, forcing Britain to impose direct rule.

Peres Ends Cabinet Crisis, Accepts Sharon's Apology

(Continued from Page 1)

decisions made by a majority of the cabinet.

For his part, Mr. Shamir reiterated his position that, under the September 1984 coalition agreement that led to the national unity government, the prime minister can dismiss a minister from the opposite faction only with the approval of the alternate prime minister.

Despite the impasse on the question of the prime minister's authority to dismiss cabinet members, the crisis over the Peres-Sharon feud appeared to have subsided, at least for the time being.

But, although both sides vowed publicly to try to maintain the coalition government until Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are scheduled to rotate positions next September, sources in both the Likud and Labor factions expressed fears that another attack by Mr. Sharon against Mr. Peres's foreign policy would bring down the government, which took office 14 months ago.

They said that any moves by Mr. Peres in the peace process that hint of significant concessions would be likely to trigger a new outbreak by Mr. Sharon, leading to his dismissal and a walkout by the Likud bloc.

Predicting that the days of the coalition government are numbered, the absorption minister, Yaacov Tsar, of the Labor Party, said, "After this, it will only be a time out."

The minister of economic planning, Gad Yasoobi, said he hoped that "lessons had been studied" by Mr. Sharon and other ministers. But, he warned, "If such phenomenon will happen again in the foreseeable future, the prime minister will fire any minister who acts the way Mr. Sharon acted, without any negotiations or any effort to appease anybody."

Mr. Sharon, who flew to New York for a fund-raising tour after his confrontation with Mr. Peres, appeared to be the principal loser in the brief cabinet crisis.

Lahar: Volcano's Devastating Mud Slide

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The mud slides during the volcanic eruption in northern Colombia appear to be a classic example of what geologists call a lahar, a devastatingly fast and huge avalanche of mud.

Scientists said the slides probably were touched off when heat from the eruption of the Nevada del Ruiz volcano melted the mountain's covering of accumulated snow and ice.

Lahars have been known to race down mountainsides at speeds as high as 60 mph (about 100 kph), sweeping away everything in their paths.

In prehistoric times a lahar generated by Mount Rainier in Washington state reached the Puget Sound 65 miles away and covered an area of 125 square miles (320 square kilometers), burying the present-day sites of such towns as Kent, Puyallup, Auburn and Sumner under many feet of mud.

The mud slides are another example of a situation in which it was known or suspected that a catastrophe was imminent, but not known with sufficient precision to avoid loss of life. The 1980 eruption of

Mount St. Helens in Washington, the Mexican earthquakes in September and the volcano disaster in Colombia were results of the same process, the descent of the Pacific Ocean floor under the Americas.

Nevada del Ruiz, which is Spanish for "snow peak of Ruiz," is the northernmost active volcano in the chain that lies along the crest of the Andes from Chile to Colombia. The chain rises where a section of the Pacific floor known as the Nazca Plate plunges under the continent. In response to heat and pressure at a depth of about 60 miles, molten rock, or magma, pushes upward to form volcanoes.

The Mexican earthquake originated where another, smaller section of the ocean floor, known as the Cocos Plate, descends and ruptures under Mexico and Central America. Mount St. Helens stands where the Juan de Fuca Plate plunges under the Pacific Northwest, forming the Cascade Range of volcanoes from California to British Columbia.

In each case, scientists had evidence that a disaster might occur, but not enough was known to say when or in what manner.

"We understand the situation

better" with each such occurrence, said Dr. Richard P. Hoblitt of the U.S. Geological Survey's volcanic hazards prediction project. Nevertheless, he added in a telephone interview from his base in Denver, "volcanology is still a young science."

Dr. Hoblitt and his colleagues fear that a new lahar will occur on Mount Rainier, overlooking Seattle. In prehistoric times the mountain repeatedly shed its covering of accumulated ice, snow and ash, sending huge mud slides down tributaries of the White River.

There is no current evidence that Mount Rainier is reawakening, he said, but a careful watch is being kept.

Since 1984, however, there were signs in Colombia that Nevada del Ruiz was coming to life and might be melting its accumulated crest of snow, ice and ash. A consortium had been formed by geologists in Ecuador, Costa Rica and the United States to aid Colombia in establishing "an integrated national rapid response to the potential of a catastrophic eruption," according to the Geological Survey's headquarters in Reston, Virginia.

Hazards maps were completed

several weeks ago, and a small network of seismic stations was set up on the Colombian volcano to monitor tremors that might precede an eruption.

According to Dr. Hoblitt, eruptions similar to the one in Colombia, with lahar flows and great loss of life, have occurred along the eastern rim of the Pacific several times in recorded history. One was the 1902 eruption of Santa Maria in Guatemala.

Another occurred when Cotopaxi, the volcano that towers 19,344 feet (about 6,000 meters) in Ecuador, erupted in 1877. Lava flowed over its icy crown, melting it and causing a slide. The last major eruption of Nevada del Ruiz was in 1595.

While no two such eruptions are identical, Dr. Hoblitt said, "they are variations on a common theme."

American Teaches in Tibet

BEIJING — An American linguist, Rod Morse, 62, has become the first foreign lecturer in Tibet in 20 years, China's official Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

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The Pravda Please.

An open letter to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, publisher of Pravda, "Truth."

The world awaits. As you and President Reagan begin your Geneva talks about nuclear arms reduction and a host of issues dividing the superpowers.

This summit comes in a year of remembrances for us all. Earlier in 1985, we commemorated the end of the costliest war this world has ever known. The greatest pain in both of our pasts.

We recalled Auschwitz and Birkenau. Treblinka. Dachau. Six million Jews, millions of others dead.

We have not forgotten the Nazi onslaught unleashed upon your people. In Leningrad, Stalingrad, civilians, military. 20 million dead.

Our shared sense of suffering from Nazi madness only compounds our sadness about the status of Jews in the Soviet Union today.

During your recent visit to Paris you said, "Nowhere in the entire world do Jews

enjoy such extensive political and other rights as they do in the USSR."

Such a statement dims the light of hope flickering in Geneva this week. For anyone to distort the truth so brazenly about Soviet Jewry, makes any promise at the summit suspect.

The truth is stark. Soviet Jews have no rights. Their culture has been suppressed. Hebrew teachers and rabbis have been silenced. Synagogues shuttered up. Bibles and Talmuds have been confiscated in raids on apartments of Soviet Jews.

Jews asking to emigrate to Israel face the harshest treatment. Tens of thousands have been denied permission to go to their religious homeland. Refusals in violation of the Helsinki Final Act and many other international

obligations assumed by the Soviet government.

Refusniks are outcasts. Harassed. Persecuted. Jailed. We know this, Mr. Gorbachev, not from what we read in the press but because we were there. Because we spoke with Soviet Jews. Because we saw their condition with our own eyes in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad.

Deprived of the right to cry out, they beseech the world, "Do not forsake us." These are humble, law abiding Soviet citizens. You know many of their names. Yet, Mr. Gorbachev, you say they have more freedom in Soviet Russia than in any other land in the world.

As you sit down with President Reagan, people around the world wonder, if you misrepresent the status of human beings in the USSR, how can we trust your word on the status of nuclear arms? Or on anything?



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ARTS / LEISURE

Kurt Schwitters:
All the Parts Fit

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — There can be few artists more unfortunate than Kurt Schwitters (1897-1948). Born to an affluent family in Hannover, he studied at the School of Applied Art there, at the Dresden Academy and at the Academy of Arts in Berlin, then established himself in his native city as a more or less traditional painter. His experiences in World War I caused great changes in his approach to art, and from 1918 he became chiefly an abstractionist with Surreal undertones.

Too excessive in his Dadaist endeavors in developing "Merz" art (from *Kommer*, the German for commerce), he was expelled from the Dadaist group, but perfected his Merz works in poetry (where he used the nom-de-plume Anna Blume) and in drawing, painting and sculpture. "In the work of art," he declared, "it is only important for all the parts to fit together, and to be evaluated for their inter-relationships."

Examples of what he meant by this are to be seen through Jan. 5 at the Tate Gallery in what is probably the most comprehensive exhibition ever mounted of Schwitters' work. Originally displayed at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, it will go from the Tate to the Sprengel Museum in Hannover next spring.

Among more than 200 exhibits are examples of the early drawing/collages such as "mit rote 4" (with red 4), the ticket/collage of the early 1920s, such as "Merz 458," bequeathed to the Museum

of Modern Art by one of the artist's friends, Katherine S. Dreier, and the later assemblages, large painted collages and Merz sculptures, all very adequately represented.

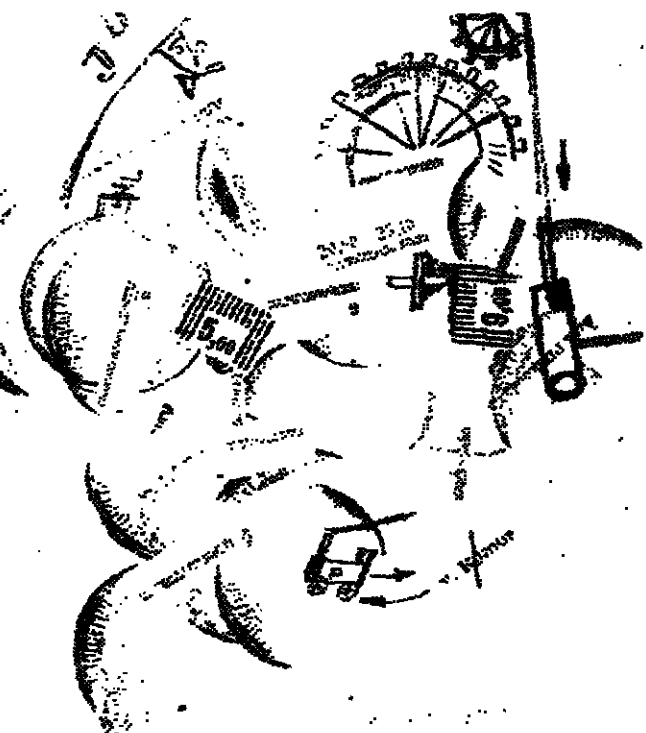
Schwitters, listed as a "degenerate" artist by the Nazis in 1937, fled to Norway, where he eked out a livelihood by painting landscapes and portraits. With the Nazi invasion of Norway in 1940 he went to England, where he was promptly interned as an enemy alien. After being released, he was somewhat encouraged by the English avant-garde, and returned to the production of Merz collages.

His ill fortune pursued him; after moving to Ambleside in northern England, he slipped and broke a thigh. He exhausted himself creating a "Merzhaus," a very large sculpture that included a mural relief (now in the Hatton Gallery of the University of Newcastle). After a series of heart attacks he died Jan. 8, 1948, the day after receiving official acceptance of his application for British citizenship.

"Kurt Schwitters," Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1, through Jan. 5.

The American-born artist R. B. Kitaj has lived and worked in England for many years but has not held a one-man show here for five years nor shown an oil painting for eight. A 75-item exhibition at Marlborough Fine Art Gallery gathers together his major works from that interval. Kitaj wrote his catalog foreword, stating clearly his attitude to life and art in two epigrams: from Ralph Waldo Emerson, "That is always best which gives me to myself," and from Arnold Schoenberg, "I have long since resolved to be a Jew. I regard that as more important than my art."

Autobiography and Jewishness therefore predominate. There are many self-portraits, ranging from the melancholy charcoal drawing "Cold in Paris" to the extraordinary, vast oil painting "Self Portrait as Woman" and representations of the Kitaj family from a drawing of "Grandmother Kitaj aged 102" through "Mother (Weeping)" to his newborn son "Max, 10 minutes old" (1984).



Schwitters's "mit rote 4," a 1919 collage and drawing.

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Celebrated Jews portrayed by Kitaj include the novelist Philip Roth, while a shrewd critical appreciation of American mores is represented by such large works as "Baseball" and "Amerika" (John Ford on his Deathbed), the latter loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

"R. B. Kitaj," Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, W1, through Dec. 20; Marlborough Gallery, 40 West 57 Street, New York, March 1986.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Impressionist Auctions Astonish Experts

NEW YORK — Professionals who handle Impressionist and Modern Masters were in for a surprise here this week.

Many have feared for some time that a crisis may be in the making. While there is a pressing demand for top-quality works, of which the

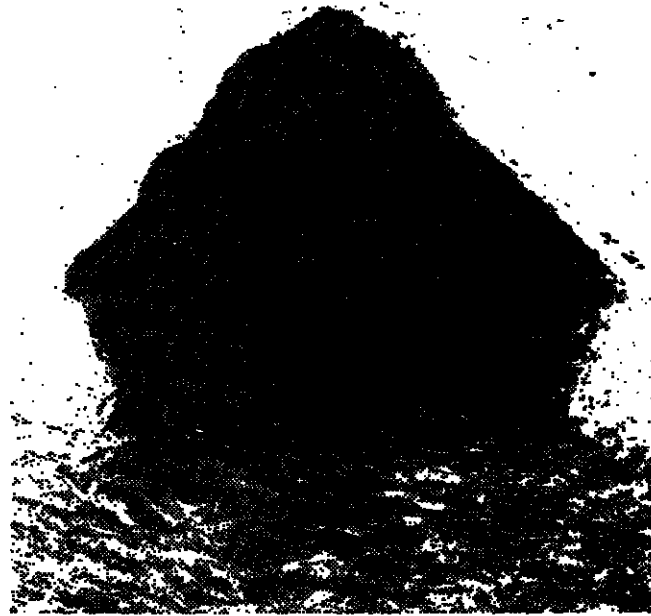
supply is drying up, dealers have a hard time with run-of-the-mill paintings. No one expected Christie's or Sotheby's to make a killing.

Most professionals believed Christie's small group of paintings with historical connotations from the collection of Harris Whittemore, who died in 1927, would do well, while a larger group bought by a businessman, Juan Alvarez de Toledo, within the last five years would not fare so well because of the huge reserves. Sotheby's sale was seen as lackluster and bound to run into difficulties.

But events took a very different turn, with Sotheby's winning hands down. Its sale Wednesday totaled \$25.22 million (not counting premiums), with only 5.5 percent unsold, while Christie's session Tuesday netted \$17.75 million (not including premiums), with a 33 percent failure rate.

The Whittemore collection, of which nine works were auctioned Tuesday night at Christie's, was formed in the main between 1891 and 1918, at a time when the French artistic establishment treated Impressionism as a joke.

For Harris Whittemore, as for many other American collectors, the dominating influence was the American painter Mary Cassatt, a member of the Impressionist circle. A third-rate artist, she had a first-class eye for the work of fellow painters. Modest and selfless, she was determined to promote Impressionist art in the American in-



Monet's "Meule, Soleil dans la Brume" (detail).

dustrial establishment, to which her family belonged.

Harris Whittemore became interested in Impressionism when he was a student in Germany paying occasional visits to France, where he probably met Cassatt. In May 1891, his father, John Howard Whittemore, who was traveling in France, saw an exhibition of Monet's work. Back in the United States a few weeks later, he bought "Meule, Soleil dans la Brume" showing a haystack in the pinkish haze of an early sunrise, which had been in the exhibition. In December 1892, Harris bought, on behalf of his father, a second landscape with two haystacks in the sun's glare. Both works were at Christie's on Tuesday.

The year after, Harris was in Paris again, this time on his honeymoon. Cassatt invited the couple to

tea and discussed art with them. A landscape by Sisley, "Le Bateau de L'Isle à Saint-Mammès," also at Christie's, was bought on her suggestion, along with two pictures by Degas and Berthe Morisot.

By 1910 the Whittemore collection was sufficiently important that a German scholar journeyed to the United States to see it at their home in Naugatuck, Connecticut. The historical background proved irresistible Tuesday. All but one of the paintings sold brilliantly.

A portrait by Manet, done in 1865 in the manner of Velázquez, would have been unsalable in any other context. But Monet mentioned the portrait in a letter. At \$180,000, it sold at 50 percent over the high estimate.

A discouragingly banal Monet landscape that Harris Whittemore bought in Paris in 1892, "Pommiers près de Vétheuil," was knocked down at \$400,000. More astonishing is the \$650,000 paid for a Monet view of rocks from a clifftop, one of the paintings seen by the German scholar who went to the Whittemore estate; he discussed it in an article in the Burlington magazine. It hardly qualifies as a masterpiece, however.

Nor does "Meules au Soleil, Effet de Matin" which fetched \$1.9 million (not counting premiums), nor even the more attractive "Meule, Soleil dans la Brume," which Christie's gave a \$1-million high estimate; no one expected it to go up to \$2 million.

The 28 lots from the collection of Juan Alvarez de Toledo, which followed, provided a striking anticlimax. The works were bought by the Argentine shipping magnate as an investment, starting in 1980. Collectors consider with suspicion works that come back to the market so soon, particularly with a markup reflected in the "estimates." The most important lot, a beautiful still life painted by van Gogh a month before his death and estimated at \$2.5 million to \$2.75 million, remained unsold. Christopher Burge, Christie's president, who conducted the sale, said the four or five people in the world who were potential buyers of such a painting probably remembered the \$2.2 million it made at the André Meyer sale in 1980; then, the van Gogh tripled its estimate and the price was thought wildly exaggerated.

On the other hand, Renoir's portrait of a wistful woman dreamily looking down was also seen in the Meyer sale, but Burge said it would appeal to many more people than the van Gogh. New buyers whose presence was heavily felt Tuesday and Wednesday, would have no recollection of it. It went up to \$1.3 million, one-third over Christie's estimate.

In many cases, however, the estimates, reflecting outrageous reserves, turned off buyers. Nearly half of Alvarez's paintings and sculptures failed to sell. Others sold below estimate. One of the ugliest Monet landscapes seen at auction in the last few years was knocked down at \$600,000 despite Christie's \$700,000 to \$900,000 estimate. Manet's painting of a nude woman in an armchair, grossly overestimated at \$450,000 to \$550,000, was bought in at \$320,000 and may be sold privately at about that price in the next few days.

In the sale of mixed properties that followed, there were no bids on the portrait of Madame Henriot by Renoir; one eye is so badly done that the woman seems to have a glass eye. Mondrian's "Composition on Rouge, Bleu et Jaune," dated 1930, is important, but it is worth more than \$2 million? Those attending Tuesday, who may have remembered its auction appearance in 1983, decided it was not.

The contrast offered by Sotheby's sale Wednesday could not have been greater. The Albert J. Dreitzer collection, of no great distinction, got it off to a remarkable start. John Martin's skill as an auctioneer helped, but the enthusiasm generated by any painting that had the appearance of an Impressionist picture postcard left little doubt of the degree of intervention by a new clientele with only the merest acquaintance with art.

Renoir's portrait of a woman standing in a field with trees around and behind her is a borderline case at \$950,000, well over Sotheby's high estimate of \$750,000. But Pissarro's painting of a young peasant woman lying in the grass with a little girl is not. The price — \$650,000, more than twice the high estimate of \$300,000 — bears no relationship to the modest quality of the work.

The sale of mixed properties that followed may come to be remembered as a succession of world records for the artists' worst. For Renoir, one hesitates for a painting of the painter's son Claude and two works in neo-18th-century style that look like a Renoir pastiche for a chocolate box. The pair was knocked down at a mind-boggling \$450,000. One of the artist's best pictures in the sale, the portrait of a young woman wiping her feet, was sold for \$1.5 million, compared with Sotheby's low estimate of \$1.75 million.

The session speaks for Sotheby's salesmanship, but hardly for the buyer's discrimination. It left some famous dealers almost speechless. "Incomprehensible," Klaus Perle, of New York muttered as he left the room.

£1.46 Million for a Gericault. A portrait bust by the French Romantic artist Theodore Gericault fetched £1.46 million (\$2.1 million) at auction Friday, Reuters reported from London. Bought by a New York dealer, Eugene Shaw, the bust of a black model named Joseph was the star piece of a Gericault collection put together by Hans Böhler, a Swiss collector who died in 1967.

across the board, probably a better exhibit than the Tut exhibit — the 1978-79 exhibition of artifacts from the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Although the show is named for Ramses, much of the collection reflects the archaeological legacy of others from the period. Many of the artifacts come from the tomb of Set-nefer, a nobleman-craftsman in the employ of Ramses II.

The exhibit will remain in Provo through the first week in April, then will go to Vancouver, British Columbia, for Expo '86 before returning to the United States for stops in Memphis, Tennessee, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Van Gogh, Japanese Ceramics Share Tokyo Spot

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Vincent van Gogh is attracting thousands of Japanese to an exhibition at the National Museum of Western Art in Ueno Park. The show, featuring 101 van Gogh oils and drawings, comes from museums and private collections in 11 countries, including the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Hiroshima Museum of Art. It runs through Dec. 8.

The stunning oils are divided into sections presenting "types" and "elements," derived from research into the artist's life. One section, "Japanese Elements," refers to van Gogh's use of parasols and plum blossoms as well as to the techniques of perspective. It contains his bold rendition of "Flowering Plum Tree," by the ukiyo-e artist Hiroshige, and van Gogh's famous bedroom at Arles.

At the eclectic Ueno Park complex in central Tokyo, with its museums, concert hall, zoo, Shinjuku Pond and food stalls, there are several good exhibitions. At the Tokyo National Museum, the nation's largest museum, through Nov. 24, there is a comprehensive Japanese

ceramics exhibition; to its immediate right, at Toyokan, the Eastern Antiquities Gallery, through Dec. 1, is "Envoys from Korea," a first-time collaboration between the Tokyo and South Korean national museums, depicting the cultural embassies to Japan from Korea during the two centuries of Tokugawa isolation.

In the middle of the park at the modern red brick Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, through Dec. 8, is "Forty Years of Japanese Painting." While van Gogh is the showpiece, the ceramics exhibition is excellent, presenting 370 pieces of pottery from the early Jomon period to the sophisticated designs and glazes of Nabeshima, Kutani and Imari were produced in 17th- and 18th-century Edo. This is a glorious show for lovers of Japanese ceramics, not only a survey of centuries of pottery but a course in Japanese civilization.

An unusual 6th-century haniwa, the terracotta figure found at burial mounds, is in the exhibition. It is in the shape of a seated miko, a girl who serves a Shinto priest. Contemporary

with Sue pottery, originated by Koreans, the haniwa connects the ancient forms with the changing shapes of the following centuries. Described as "lobed" or "wide-tipped" bowls and "waisted" water jars, they gleam as if just off the wheel or out of the kiln, the highly glazed jars incised with trees or fish, an Old Seto incense burner shaped like a trouser leg and a 17th-century one shaped like a pheasant; wine bottles, a hanging lantern, a still-perfect celadon-covered jar from a 14th-century tomb, the strange distortions of tea-ceremony ceramics, like a Shino water jar in the potato-head shape or a shoe-shaped Mino tea bowl; lotus leaf dishes and fanned cups, decorative platters with Chinese scenes and Japanese porcelain painted with herons or egrets and water wheels.

The exhibition is a visual and tactile triumph. Vincent, as the posters are dubbing him, would be proud to share the park with these mostly unknown artists.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

4 Strads Find No Buyers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — One of the world's most perfectly preserved Stradivarius violins failed to sell Thursday at Sotheby's even though bidding topped the record price paid at auction for a musical instrument, a Sotheby's spokeswoman said.

The "Lady Blunt" violin, made in 1721 and bought in 1864 by Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Lord Byron, did not reach the minimum reserve price. The violin had been estimated to fetch up to \$1 million (\$1.4 million), the spokeswoman said.

Four Stradivarius instruments were included in the auction — the first such occurrence in 99 years —

but the two other violins and a cello also failed to reach the price asked by their vendors.

The spokeswoman said bidding for the Lady Blunt violin reached \$320,000 in less than two minutes; the auction record of \$396,000 was for another Stradivarius, "La Cathedrale," a year ago.

The Wilhelm violin, made in 1725, drew a bid of \$400,000, and the 1739 Benvenuto cello won a bid of \$290,000, each at least \$100,000 less than they had been estimated to fetch.

The last item in the sale was the Red Diamond violin, with an estimated value of more than \$300,000. Bidding started at \$150,000 and stopped at \$160,000. (Reuters, AP)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Renoir Museum: A Curator's Dream in the Making



Karole Armitage and Joseph Lennon in "The Watteau Duets."

Karole Armitage: 'Uncouth' Ballet

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The New York choreographer Karole Armitage has developed a stable following here since 1982, through performances of her works "GV 10," "Paradise," "The Last Good Dance" and her warmly remembered (in local dance circles) duet with Michael Clark, "Drastic Classicism." But opening night for her latest piece, "The Watteau Duets," at the Théâtre de la Bastille left the sellout crowd with a sense of dissatisfaction.

Armitage, a veteran of the companies of George Balanchine and Merce Cunningham, described her choreography as "an uncouth rhythmic and sculptural approach to what ballet has always been." She explained, "Ballet is even and rhythmic, its intention is decorative. In my pieces the rhythm is truncated and syncopated; the shapes are angular and asymmetrical. There's a precariousness, a feeling of not knowing how the movements will be completed, or if they'll crack."

In "The Watteau Duets," the composer, David Linton, applied a frankly violent approach to the classical tradition Armitage sees herself as extending. His composition was constructed of electronically sampled and altered extracts of works by Beethoven and Mozart, on which a rock rhythm was imposed, overlaid with improvised live drumming. "Part of my joy in the piece was to take 'high' sources and bring them down to the most basic level," said Linton, a self-described outsider to the classical field.

Taken together, the music and dance — a variation on the pas de deux — suggested a desperate romance against the backdrop of a guerrilla war. As it turned out, the guerrillas won: At the end Linton and his partner, Conrad Kinard, left their podium to stage a gladiator combat with amplified steel pipes, a development that did not noticeably amuse the audience, though it was plainly intended to do so.

As in Linton's solo concert at the same theater last fall, there was a strong element of punk humor in the "Duets." Armitage, not coincidentally, is an admirer of the now-disbanded Sex Pistols punk group. "It was incredible to see something that simple and powerful, that falling-off-the-edge eclecticism," she said, recalling the Sex Pistols.

Russians Stage Jazz Fest in Leningrad

MOSCOW — A festival of Soviet jazz, "Autumn 1985 Rhythm," is taking place in Leningrad, featuring bands from across the country. Tass reported here. The news agency quoted the festival organizer, Vladimir Feyervag, as saying that all styles of jazz, from traditional to avant-garde, were represented at the festival. Official figures indicate there are 50 jazz groups in 23 Soviet cities.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

By Mavis Guinard

CAGNES-SUR-MER, France — Children still play under the olive trees in Renoir's garden, but not for long, perhaps.

"Cagnes must come to mean Renoir, as Giverny now means Monet," said Georges Dussaulle, who wants to revive the house Pierre-Auguste Renoir built here.

Dussaulle, curator of the house and of Cagnes's two museums, has many plans. He has already put the ancient fortress of the Château-Musée on the cultural map with a painting festival that attracts 30,000 visitors a year. His next project is to refurbish Renoir's farmhouse and recapture the atmosphere of the days when Renoir and his friends lived there.

First comes security. The hillside property that Renoir bought to save thousand-year-old olive trees from builders must be enclosed. Sophisticated devices must be installed.

Then, Dussaulle hopes, it will be possible to show six or seven major paintings of Renoir's Cagnes period. The Musée Chêret in nearby Nice has three. "La Femme des Collettes," acquired with government and municipal funds for 900,000 francs (about \$110,000), is at the Musée d'Art Moderne de Paris until Jan. 5 as part of this year's major Renoir exhibition.

Around the gardens, now a park, are scenes straight out of the landscapes Renoir painted there, framed by twisted olive trees. A child in a white bonnet plays with a ball, a visitor in a red blouse moves through the trees.

"We are lucky that Renoir never cared for a formal French garden," said Dussaulle. "He wanted it as natural as possible, forbidding gardeners to weed the paths. He and his friends painted 'Les Collettes' from all angles. I just came across a sketch Bonnard did."

Sunday painters still set up their easels on the grounds. Dussaulle hopes to offer scholarships to attract young painters, about three a year. The old farm could be turned into studios and a showroom. "The place needs to live again," Dussaulle said. "The municipality of Cagnes and other well-wishers are supportive. People keep stopping by to offer mementos or paintings done by Renoir's friends. They seem happy to have somewhere to bring them, and I am eager to have them," Dussaulle said. "We will need all the help we can get."

Stricken with arthritis at the age of 54, Renoir was advised to go to the south of France in 1895. It may not have been the best prescription.

"In winter the Mediterranean fogs roll in at night to make every bone ache," Dussaulle said. "During the 10 winters Renoir spent in the house he had built in 1903, he must have suffered agonizing pain. Still, he was fortunate to take such joy in painting that it gave him a reason to live."

An immense canvas, "The Bathers," was rolled up on cylinders so that the invalid could reach it more

easily from his wheelchair. "I won't die until I finish it," Renoir said, feeling it summed up all he wanted to say.

Dussaulle believes Renoir did his best paintings in this later period: "Influenced by the light, the sea, the vegetation, they are charming and sensual. I admit that at times his paintings of children can be a bit cloying. But here he worked faster — maybe because of the pain. Here he used pure, fluid color, applied from a scrupulously clean palette, as he had been taught as a young porcelain painter in Limoges."

Once the paintbrush had been wedged between the deformed knuckles and the bandaged palms.

'Cagnes must come to mean Renoir, as Giverny now means Monet'

Renoir would start daubing a small scene in a corner of the canvas "as a painter would begin with scales." Later, these "miniatures" were cut out and framed. Renoir added his signature, for, despite his fame, he was a thrifty workman not averse to earning a few extra francs for his family.

When his hands felt more supple, he would dash off a few larger scenes in a day, or longer to brush the vibrant, healthy flesh tones of the Cagnes postman's daughter or other villagers.

His wife, Aline Chagot — once the model for the famous country girl in "La Danse à la Campagne" and the voluptuous "Baignade," done on a trip to Italy, bustled about.

He never painted the two-story Italianate building. It was divided into many small cubicles, since there had to be rooms for the three boys, Pierre, Jean and Claude; for a cousin, Gabrielle Renard, who came to look after the youngest and stayed to sit for 300 paintings; and for friends who came to visit: the painter Albert André, the collector Maurice Camat, or dealers like Paul Durand-Ruel and Ambroise Vollard. Photos show them dining on bent-wood chairs around the dining table.

As Renoir became emaciated, his wife grew immense, a regular earth goddess. She loved food and was a lavish provider. The stepped terraces were planted with citrus trees, grapes for wine, vegetables. The pink and red roses Renoir loved to paint clambered all over; a small Matisse landscape shows them invading the base of the Victorian Venus on the terrace.

In this lush atmosphere, Vollard suggested that Renoir try sculpture. Although he first "sent him to the devil," the painter tried a bust, then a medallion of Claude, which is set into the dining-room fireplace.

But his hands soon betrayed him, and trained sculptors, Richard Guino, Marcel Gimond, or Louis Morel, carried out the 24 works Renoir prepared in sketches or clay, supervising and prodding the work along with his cane.

Besides some casts of these statues, the unfinished museum now shows only reproductions of Renoir paintings. They are lacking to wooden frames; Renoir used to file his away. "I touched up the sides myself with some dabs of color to make them seem less new," the curator said.

The property was saved a second time from the builders when the city of Cagnes bought it from Claude Renoir in 1960. "Otherwise, we might have some 'Résidences Renoir' instead of the olive groves today," Dussaulle said.

There are still relics of Renoir. "Hardly anything had been moved since Aline died in 1915. Renoir in 1919. We even came across some gold coins tucked in the back of the desk." There was the gray tweed jacket Renoir wore, a ball-and-peg to exercise his hands, some favorite props, a battered straw hat with artificial flowers, Clo-Clo's faded clown costume.

The studio has been recreated. In front of the easel is the cane-back wheelchair, a folding stool with palette and brushes, a wooden paintbox and some crushed tubes of oil paint.

Most often, Renoir was carried on a portable chair, padded with many cushions, to whatever spot he fancied in the glorious morning light.

Another daytime haunt was his glassed-in garden "atelier" — now disappeared — where he sheltered from the mistral while his models posed in the sun.

From Madame Renoir's balcony, the view stretches from sea to



Renoir in his studio in 1914.

mountains, with the medieval silhouette of hilltop Cagnes in the center, and now the high-rise buildings, some hideous, some handsome like the pyramids along the Baie des Anges.

"We can recapture the foreground: stilted plants brought back," Dussaulle said. "I want to see the five bittersweet orange trees on the terrace again, lots of flowers and some vegetable beds. The paving must be ripped up and the rosy earth paths restored. The olive trees had to be severely cut back because

of the freeze but their crowns will grow back all the better."

Outside, an eyesdrooping gardener shrugged tolerantly: "Around the village, they say the way Maitre Renoir liked this garden was in spring when wild flowers burst out under the olive trees."

La Maison de Renoir, Cagnes-sur-Mer, will reopen Monday. It is open every day except Tuesday from 2 to 5 P.M.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland who specializes in cultural affairs.

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY COURT ORDER Friday 22nd November 1985 at 2 p.m.

HOTEL DROUOT - Room 14, 9 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris.

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OLD DRAWINGS

1. GIOVANNI DOMENICO TIEPOLO: "Etude de psons." Pen and Indian ink wash. Trace of signature at bottom right. 24 x 18.2 cm. Antique frame.
2. FEDERICO ZUCCARO: "Personnage assis vu de dos." Seal of the RICHARDSON collection. 25.7 x 18.5 cm. Antique gilt frame in carved wood.
3. MICHEL DORIGNY: "Hercule terrassant l'Hydre de l'Herne." Black crayon. 21.5 x 19 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
4. SIMON VOUET: "Etude de femme." Verso: study of a man. From the collection of the Marquis de Chennevières. Black stone. Carved gilt wooden frame.
5. JACQUES STELLA: "L'Automne." Indian ink wash on sanguine, etched for engraving. 23 x 31.2 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
6. CLAUDE GILLOT: "Les Fimbrilles de Pan." Pen and Indian ink. Verso: light decorative sketch. 21.5 x 33 cm.
7. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant un château" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 19.8 x 41.5 cm.
8. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant une cascade" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 20 x 44 cm.
9. JACQUES DE LAJOUË: "Le Roi David devant un palais." Black crayon on blue paper. Signed on bottom left. Upper part arched. 37 x 26 cm.
10. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'oiseau." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
11. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'échassier." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
12. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise vue de face." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom right. 31 x 24.5 cm.
13. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise accoudée." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom left. 28 x 24.5 cm.
14. EDMÉ BOUCHARDON: "Etude d'un Jupiter." Sanguine. "BOUCHARDON" marked on bottom right. Gilt wooden frame. 45 x 31.5 cm.
15. LAURENT DE LA HYÈRE: "Trois moines intercedent auprès de la Vierge." Black stone. (Paper stains and tears). "LA HYÈRE" noted on bottom right. Carved gilt wooden frame.
16. PIERRE SUBLEYRAS: "Etude d'homme agenouillé." Black crayon on blue paper. Marked on bottom right with seal of L'EMPEREUR collection. 35 x 24 cm.
17. GIOVANNI BATTISTA GAULI: called DE CACCIO: "Adam et Eve chassés du Paradis." Pen and bistre wash. 20.5 x 28.5 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
18. Attributed to LORENZO TIEPOLO: "Scène d'histoire ancienne." Brown pen and Indian ink wash. Carved gilt wooden frame. 25.5 x 41 cm.
19. JACQUES LOUIS DAVID: "Etude de personnages." Recto and verso black crayon. 20.2 x 16 cm.
20. Attributed to FRANCESCO BARBIERI called GUERCINO: "Etude d'enfant." Sanguine. Carved wooden frame.

Viewing: Thursday 21st November, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Friday 22nd November from 11 a.m. to noon.

Expert: Mr. Bruno de BAYSER 69, rue Sainte-Anne, 75002 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 47.03.49.87.

AUCTION SALES

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	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch
DomeP	4234	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Asmetec	2052	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Wickes	2005	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Catalyst	2000	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
TIG	2289	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
2144	2144	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Heider	2026	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Littell	2174	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Night	1817	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
2144	2144	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
ICH	1815	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
2144	2144	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
Woods	1484	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+
CRICK	1484	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. maintained that the market would move still higher. He said, "You have a lot of excess money in the system that is not being used either for capital spending or to build inventories, so it's moving into the stock and bond markets instead."

Ford Motor Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding 2½ to 53½. On Thursday, Ford's board authorized the purchase of up to 20 million additional shares of its common stock.

Other major auto companies attracted strong buying. General Motors Corp. moved up 1½ to 70½. Chrysler Corp. added 1½ to 44½.

Bearcase Cos. was the second-most active issue, edging up ¼ to 46½. Bearcase has agreed to be acquired by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Middle South Utilities was third, rising ¼ to

Stocks Decline

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Middle South Utilities was third, rising ¾ to 10¼. Among other actively traded utilities, Niagara Mohawk earned ¼ to 20½, Commonwealth Edison fell ½ to 28½ and Washington Water Power Co. rose ½ to 23½.

IBM, which traded just below its 52-week high of 138¼ early in the session on strong buying, finished the day up only ¼ to 136½. Gray Research, Thursday's biggest gainer, lost 1½ to 64½ as investors took profit.

Second-quarter issues, strong Thursday, continued firm. Though Motorola eased ¼ to 34½, Advanced Micro Devices added ½ to 26 and Texas Instruments rose 1¼ to 99½.

Among other blue chips, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. lost ¼ to 22, Allied-Signal eased ½ to 45½, Sears added ¼ to 36½, American Express retreated ½ to 47½, General Electric Co. rose ¼ to 64½ and Exxon Corp. fell ½ to 53¼.

[illegible][illegible]

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975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(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Turner Discussing Sale Of CNN to Gannett Co.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Turner Broadcasting System disclosed Friday that it is discussing the sale of its Cable News Network to Gannett Co., the big U.S. media concern.

Gannett officials were not immediately available for comment.

Turner had previously disclosed that it was negotiating a possible

sale of CNN to RCA Corp., parent of the NBC network. Industry rumors last week had indicated that an agreement with RCA was close at hand.

A Turner spokesman said Friday that the company was still talking with RCA and that no agreement had been struck with anyone.

A spokesman for NBC said negotiations with Turner were continuing, but that "nothing new has developed."

In a related development, Gannett said that it had agreed to sell three television stations in Oklahoma, Alabama and Arizona to Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc. for \$160 million.

The Federal Communications Commission had ordered Gannett to sell the stations as a part of Gannett's acquisition of the Detroit Evening News Association, publisher of the Detroit News. The sale to KRN still requires FCC approval.

The stations are KTVY-TV, an NBC affiliate in Oklahoma City; WALA-TV, another NBC affiliate in Mobile; and KOLD-TV, a CBS affiliate in Tucson.

Allen Neuharth, Gannett's chairman, disclosed that more than 40 offers were received for the three television stations. A buyer for two radio stations in Detroit, also part of the Evening News acquisition, is expected to be announced soon, Gannett said.

(Reuters, UPI)

Beecham Talks To Pantry Pride

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC said Friday that it is holding talks with Pantry Pride Inc. over the possible acquisition of the Norcliff Thayer medicine and health product business of Pantry Pride's recently acquired subsidiary, Revlon Inc.

Beecham gave no financial details, but industry sources estimated that Norcliff Thayer's value at about \$400 million. Before Revlon yielded to the Pantry Pride takeover bid, it had agreed to sell Norcliff Thayer and other divisions to a New York investment house making a competing bid.

Beecham said it would make another statement after discussions ended. Rumors of the talks circulated London markets Friday, driving the price of Beecham shares up 10 pence from Thursday's close of 273 pence (about \$4).

Fujitsu Planning New Computer for 1987 Shipment

Reuters
TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. said Friday that it will begin shipments in 1987 of a new series of powerful, large-scale, general-purpose computers, including a model the company called faster than others of its type.

The new Facom M-780 series is to include six models with one to four central-processing units. The series' top model Facom M-780/40 will be able to process information as fast as International Business Machines Corp.'s mainframe model, Sierra 400, a Fujitsu spokesman said.

IBM introduced the Sierra series last February, and NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. already have announced models that they say have faster operating speeds, computer industry analysts noted.

Fujitsu said it will begin marketing the series between March and September 1987 at monthly rental prices from 44 million yen (\$215,000) to 181 million yen, depending on the model.

"Fujitsu wanted to bring out the Facom series now to convince its user base that they still have a good product and still mean to do business," said Karen Mavek, an industry analyst with Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo.

Fed Warns About Excess Bank Dividends

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement warning U.S. banks and bank holding companies that they should reduce their dividends or not pay them at all.

Concerned about the strength of capital in the banking industry and the pressure from Wall Street on banks to keep dividends at ever-growing levels, the Fed suggested in its statement Thursday that prudent banking practices include withholding dividends to protect the financial soundness of banks and their holding companies.

The central bank's action came one week after the office of the Comptroller of the Currency issued

a similar directive to 4,900 national banks it supervises. The Fed's statement was directed to 6,000 bank holding companies and to 1,300 state-chartered banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System.

The Fed voiced particular concern about bank holding companies that are paying out more dividends than their major banking units can pass on.

"A bank holding company should not maintain a level of cash dividends to its shareholders that places undue pressure on the capital of bank subsidiaries," the Fed said.

The levels of capital in the banking industry have been of particular concern to regulators. Losses in agriculture, energy and real estate

have eroded capital, and exposure to losses from defaults on third-world debt could greatly erode capital levels.

"Our concern is really for bank holding companies," said J. Charles Partee, a Fed governor. "What happens if the component parts of the bank holding company fail to produce enough earnings, or the component restricts the payment of dividends from the bank to the holding company?"

The Fed's policy statement, together with the comptroller's statement last week, is a warning to banks that regulators will be taking a more active role in monitoring their dividend levels.

All U.S. banking regulator agencies have authority to limit dividend payment by banks.

COMPANY NOTES

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. expects to triple group revenue and double group profit in 1985-86, mainly as a result of the acquisition of Castlemeane Toobey Ltd., according to Alan Bond, the chairman. The company reported a profit of 20.47 million Australian dollars (\$13.6 million) in the year ended June 30, up from 9.35 million in 1983-84. Mr. Bond said group revenue was likely to rise to 1.7 billion dollars in 1985-86.

Deere & Co. said it would lay off about 350 employees, most of them at Waterloo, Iowa, and shut down its combine factory in East Moline, Illinois, for 42 production days in January and February.

Esso Norge A/S, Exxon Corp.'s Norwegian subsidiary, has been ordered to stop drilling at the Zapata Upland rig on a well off northern Norway, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate said. It said Esso had failed to document the rig's ability to withstand winter conditions.

General Instrument Corp. said it would take a pre-tax charge of about \$80 million in its third quarter. It said the biggest item was a provision of about \$40 million be-

fore taxes for consolidation of the microelectronics division.

Hyundai Auto Canada Inc., subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Co., will build a \$300-million automobile assembly plant at Bromont, Quebec, the provincial premier, Pierre-Marc Johnson, announced.

Royal Dutch/Shell group and Exxon Corp. have signed a contract with China National Offshore Oil Corp. to explore for oil in the Pearl River basin off southern China. Shell announced in Beijing.

Time Seeks Trims, Takeover Defenses

By David A. Vise
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The president of Time Inc., J. Richard Murren, sent a two-page memo last month to all 20,000 employees. His message was simple: Trim the fat.

Mr. Murren wants to eliminate \$75 million from the corporation's operating costs by the end of next year — a deep cut that Time says signals abiding change in the corporation's attitude toward costs.

Wall Street analysts say that Time's decision to focus on costs is partly a response to softening magazine and cable profits. Days after Mr. Murren's memo went out, the corporation reported third-quarter net income of \$44.16 million. This was down 41 percent from \$46.03 million in the 1984 period, although revenue increased to \$846.9 million from \$751 million in the year-before period.

But the analysts say the cost-cutting decision also was driven by the fear that, unless aggressive steps are taken to try to keep its share price up, Time could become the target of a hostile takeover bid.

Mr. Murren said in an interview earlier this month that if Time were the target of such a bid, Gannett Co., publisher of 85 daily newspapers, including USA Today, would be an attractive partner for a friendly merger.

Time and Gannett "both have wonderful franchises, and they are both in businesses the other is not in," Mr. Murren said. "There is very little conflict there. They have newspapers and broadcasting. We have magazines and cable."

"We have a great deal of respect for Gannett," the Time executive said. "There are probably a couple of other companies that could also make sense. It is public information that we talked to CBS."

Allen H. Neuharth, the Gannett chairman, said that if Time were interested in a merger, he would welcome the chance to talk.

Based on its closing price of \$59.75 Friday on the New York

Stock Exchange, Time Inc. has a market value of about \$3.8 billion. But Dennis H. Leibowitz, an analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and others believe the company probably would be worth more than \$2 billion, or above the \$2 billion, in a takeover. It is this disparity between the share price and the potential takeover price that makes Time an intriguing target of takeover speculation.

A similar situation existed earlier this year at CBS Inc., which had to defend itself against a hostile takeover bid from Ted Turner, who operates Cable News Network.

"Anybody who is in that situation has got to be concerned," Mr. Murren said. But he added, "I think there is a real danger of getting preoccupied with it."

Mr. Murren says his attention these days is focused on cutting expenses, as witness his Oct. 11 memo. He says his goal is to alter Time's corporate culture by changing the way employees think about spending money.

"I've been here for 20 years, and I've watched the fat build around the belly," said the Time president, who is also chief executive officer. "It's time we started jogging."

Deep down in our souls, we at Time Inc. know that costs have never been on the forefront of anybody's minds in this company," he said. "We have a reputation for being a little bit of a spendthrift."

Since the company was founded in 1922 to publish Time magazine, Time Inc. has become one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, with operations in magazine publishing, cable television and book publishing. It is the world's largest magazine publisher, with such titles as Time, Sports Illustrated, People, Fortune and Money. Its magazines capture about 22 percent of U.S. magazine advertising dollars, more than 24 times its closest competitor, Hearst Corp., according to Philip G. Howlett, Time vice president.

Time's profitable American

Television & Communications subsidiary is the second-largest U.S. cable television company, serving 2.5 million basic cable subscribers. The company also owns the largest and third-largest pay-television program services, Home Box Office and Cinemax.

Time is the largest direct marketer of books in the United States. Time's book publishing also includes Little, Brown and Co., which has more than 2,900 titles in print. Time's Book-of-the-Month Club has more than 2 million members who buy books and records through the mail, and the company's Selling Areas-Marketing Inc. is second only to Nielsen in the field of marketing research.

Despite the weakening in magazine advertising revenue, and the slow-growth environment that has reduced expectations in cable dramatically, it is difficult to deny the fundamental strength of Time's balance sheet and of the profitable Time enterprises that produced \$3.1 billion in revenue and \$216.4 million in net income last year. That, according to Mr. Murren, is one of the key reasons why it will be difficult to persuade employees that reductions in staff and cuts in spending are needed.

E. Thayer Bigelow, Time's chief financial officer, said the cost-cutting program, which aims at reducing estimated expenses by 2.5 percent, was "unprecedented in that what we are really looking for here is not a big one-time hit, but a kind of permanent cost reduction and a little bit of an attitude change."

Mr. Bigelow said Time, en route to its \$480-million acquisition this year of Southern Progress Corp., publisher of Southern Living magazine, was eager to make additional acquisitions. The company is trying to make a large cable acquisition by buying part of the cable properties worth \$2 billion that Westinghouse Electric Corp. is selling.

Trade Plagues Reagan Party

(Continued from Page 11)

annual economic summit, and that is useful mainly for personal relations and symbolism," he said. "The summit's principal purpose is to reproduce the previous year's communiqué with the date changed."

In the absence of solid agreement within the Reagan administration or among other members of the Group of Five on the nature of a new monetary-cum-political system, the Baker-Darmann approach adds up to an evolutionary process for reaching a new and more stable monetary system. "I hope we don't require a crisis to get there," he said. He urged "incremental change," not something "excessively ambitious."

"If we try to move it too fast," he said, "it won't work."

But coping with the trade deficit and staving off the political threat of protectionism will require that action not be too slow, either.

Canadian Inflation Rate Rises to 4.2% in October

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Canada's annual rate of inflation edged up in October to 4.2 percent from 4.1 percent in September, the government said Friday. It was the third consecutive month that the inflation rate, based on the change in consumer prices over the previous 12 months, has increased.

Figures released by the government indicated that housing, transportation, recreation, clothing, tobacco, alcohol and health and beauty products all increased in price last month. There was a drop in the overall cost of food, mainly as a result of lower prices for fresh fruit.

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 15

Dollar

Issuer/Note	coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
General Electric	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
IBM	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
AT&T	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Amstar	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Boeing	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Chrysler	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Eastman	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Exxon	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
General Motors	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Hewlett-Packard	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Kodak	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
McDonald's	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Merck	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Microsoft	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Procter & Gamble	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Rockwell	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Schlumberger	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Spacelabs	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Union Carbide	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Wendover	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Weyerhaeuser	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Yale	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00

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General Motors	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Hewlett-Packard	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Kodak	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
McDonald's	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Merck	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Microsoft	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Procter & Gamble	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Rockwell	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Schlumberger	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Spacelabs	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Union Carbide	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Wendover	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Weyerhaeuser	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Yale	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 15

Dollar

Issuer/Note	coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
General Electric	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
IBM	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
AT&T	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Amstar	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Boeing	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Chrysler	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Eastman	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Exxon	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
General Motors	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Hewlett-Packard	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Kodak	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
McDonald's	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Merck	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Microsoft	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Procter & Gamble	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
Rockwell	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00
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Yale	8 1/2%	12-15-86	100.00	100.00

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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AL. MALMA MANAGEMENT		REC. MONT. L'INV. ADVISERS		(+w) L'Inv. INTL. Smaller Cos.		(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl.	
(w) Alamo Trust L.A.	\$ 162.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of America	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Montreal	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of New York	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Paris	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Spain	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Tokyo	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of West	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Zurich	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of London	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Rome	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Vienna	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Amsterdam	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Antwerp	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Brussels	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Copenhagen	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Frankfurt	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Hamburg	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of London	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Lyons	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Madrid	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Milan	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Moscow	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of New York	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Paris	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Rome	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of San Francisco	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Seattle	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Tokyo	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Vancouver	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(d) Dreyfus International	\$ 49.92
(w) Bank of Wellington	SF 1268.00	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec. 91-258	\$ 12.09	(w) L'Inv. Intl. Sec.			

BUSINESS PROFILE / Frank Chao, Shipping Magnate

Negotiating the Shipping Slump

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — It is one of the ironies of Hong Kong, the world's second-largest container port after New York and home for 200 vessels, or almost 10 percent of the world's total tonnage, that its three top shipping families are not natives of Hong Kong. They are post-1949 arrivals from Shanghai, a Chinese port city in Zhejiang province near Shanghai.

The C.Y. Tungs are Ningbo, the Y.K. Pao is Ningbo, and the Chao is Ningbo, said Frank Chao, president of Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. (Hong Kong), a competitor to the Tung family's Overseas Orient Holdings, and the Pao family's Worldwide Shipping Group. Wah Kwong itself is one of the shippers that has appeared in the British colony in the three decades since the Communist victory on the Chinese mainland.

While his competitors, Sir Y.K. Pao, chairman of the Worldwide Group, hobnobbed with prime ministers, presidents and other international notables, the Chao family's own fleet of 56 vessels free of international publicity or pomp. Most of the fleet, totaling nearly 10 million deadweight tons, is registered in Liberia.

At 51, Frank Chao acts as Hong Kong's ambassador-at-large for the East for the Republic of Liberia, promoting Liberia's role in the shipping world in the course of his work. Nevertheless, shipping magazines rather than diplomatic insignia litter his office.

Mr. Chao boasts a strong training in the nuts and bolts of ships that began in Britain in 1952 at Sunderland Technical College in Britain, moved to the University of Durham from 1954 to 1957 and continues with his close involvement in the University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Polytechnic's engineering departments. He prides himself on being "probably more technically qualified than any

other shipowner in Hong Kong." A mini-fresh exercise bicycle, a gift years ago from his wife, stands unused near his office window overlooking Hong Kong's dramatic harbor. Mr. Chao seems to get exercise simply dashing from one office to another. Even sitting for a conversation, he is constantly in motion, and at one point — feet in the air and head rolled down deep into his leather chair — he appears about to take off into midair.

He interrupted his conversation many times to take telephone calls — speaking either in English or the voluble Chinese thickened with the accent of eastern Zhejiang. One call was to Britain to sell a racehorse, leaving him with two horses running on courses in Singapore and Malaysia and a third in Australia.

Many of Mr. Chao's critics in Asia's shipping circles, in fact, consider him a bit of a gambler off the track.

In the face of the international shipping slump, some rival regional shipowners have collapsed, such as the Japanese company Sanko Steamship Co. or Hong Kong-based Wheelock Maritime International Ltd.

The Tung family's Overseas Orient Holdings now is undergoing its second emergency financial restructuring in three years, this one involving 70 major creditors. Other competitors, such as Jardine Matheson Holdings, are diverting some of their ships and directing more of their attention to property or trading. Sir Y.K. Pao, for example, has devoted more time to a new airline, Hong Kong Dragon Airline Co.

Wah Kwong has not escaped unscathed. Reversing a longstanding positive trend, it reported a 17-percent drop in profits in 1984 to 125 million Hong Kong dollars (\$16 million) and another 11-percent decline on interim results of 11 percent, to 71.1 million dollars.

Defaulting on charter contracts by ailing shipping companies, including Irish Shipping Ltd. and Sa-

leninvest AB of Sweden, hit the company hard in 1984.

Although the Wah Kwong group includes a listed property subsidiary that outsiders have offered to buy at least three times, Frank Chao said that he has not put it on the market to support the shipping side. Nor has he significantly hedged the family's exposure to the vicissitudes of the international shipping slump and he denied reports that such offers were to be taken seriously.

"Everything has its price, but if we were seriously negotiating, the [stock market] listing would be suspended," Mr. Chao said.

At the moment, he now has under construction 10 vessels totaling just over 1.5 million deadweight tons, four for the public company and six in the family's private holding. Most of these ships are being built in Japan and Taiwan.

He agreed that in the present worldwide shipping slump, he would not like to see many new ships come into the market, but denies he is betting a long shot on a recovery in shipping demand. "You never gamble in love or business," he said.

"Since I assumed control of the company in 1963, we haven't lost a single ship," he continued. "I avoid financial difficulty; almost all my loans are secured, and when the market goes down, I always take delivery of the vessels I order. When the market goes up, I don't ask my charterers for more money."

"I have a unique reputation, there are very few shipowners fitting these specifications, that's why when the market is weak, I can still get cargo before it even goes on the market," Mr. Chao said.

"People like me, who have everything in life, needn't take unnecessary risks," he said. "I am absolutely no gambler."

Mr. Chao has consistently remained an optimist among the doomsters. In the summer of 1983, he said that the world tanker market had bottomed out and that



Frank Chao in his office.

it would climb out of its deep depression by late this year. The timing of this prediction does not face him.

"I think one of the reasons recovery has not had happened so fast is because in late 1984, there was some optimism and a lot of ships came out of lay-up, fewer vessels were being scrapped and a lot of people even ordered ships," he said. "Anticipation slowed the recovery but a recovery is definitely coming. Even the Japanese Maritime Research Association says the tanker market will be much better next year than this year."

Bankers are "too nervous," he said, arguing that bankers' pressure for repayment of outstanding loans were largely to blame for Overseas Orient Holdings' current restructuring. "Their debts will be met, and OOH will survive," Mr. Chao predicted. "Their ships are running smoothly and their assets are greater than their liabilities."

The son of a mainland refugee, Chao Tsung-Yen, who arrived in 1949 "with half a ship," Frank Chao works with his brothers, George and Cecil, and leaves open the possibility that his two sons, now studying in Britain, may join the family business "once they have established their own careers and contacts."

During the course of the interview, the elder Chao passes

through the large office, a dignified silent figure. "Although he tells everybody I'm in charge, he's very much the big boss," Frank Chao said.

For a family that arrived as refugees and built a fortune on the uncertain shores of Hong Kong, the question of 1997, when sovereignty over the British colony reverts to Beijing, is naturally a sensitive one.

Mr. Chao is closely involved with the introduction of an internationally acceptable autonomous shipping register for Hong Kong well before 1997. As a British colony, Hong Kong operates a shipping register that is effectively an extension of the British registry. As chairman of committee in charge of the technical aspects of the change, Mr. Chao's aim is to have the new register in operation by 1990.

On the personal side, Mr. Chao holds British dependent territory citizenship, a form of British nationality that will expire in 1997. "I think the British would like to see some of the Hong Kong businessmen become British," he said.

"But unfortunately, to be fair, they cannot distinguish the entrepreneurs from the ordinary people on the street. Anyway, for a person with good business know-how, technical knowledge, and some small amount of money, you can survive anywhere in the world."

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Strengthens on Rate Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Friday in Europe and the United States, buoyed on all markets by the U.S. Treasury's announcement late Thursday that it would sell \$61 billion in securities during the next two weeks.

U.S. economic indicators released Friday, including a 0.9-percent rise in October producer prices and flat industrial output for the same month, had little impact on markets, which were dominated almost exclusively by rate considerations, dealers said.

"The dollar advanced on the prospect of interest rates moving higher because of the huge supply coming to market," a New York dealer said.

The federal funds rate moved to 9 percent early Friday morning,

lending some support to the interest-rate projections, but the Federal Reserve added liquidity at that point in an attempt to bring the rate back down.

The first of the issues — \$18 billion in 14-day cash management bills and \$4 billion of 69-day bills — sold Friday at 8.25 percent and 7.48 percent, respectively.

Dealers said the dollar's advance was later dampened by rumors that the Bank of Japan would raise its discount rate over the weekend. The report was dismissed by a trader for a Japanese bank.

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.6200 Deutsche marks from 2.6105 on Thursday; to 204.04 yen from 202.65; to 7.9890 French francs from 7.9600, and to 2.1460 Swiss francs from 2.1410.

The British pound slipped to \$1.4225 from \$1.4295.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency closed in London at 2.6220 DM, up from 2.6190 there on Thursday, and at 204.20 yen, up from 203.70 on Thursday.

The British pound ended at \$1.4225, down from \$1.4275 Thursday and little changed from \$1.4170 a week earlier. But it rose slightly against continental currencies, closing at 3.7293 DM versus 3.7240 on Thursday.

In other European markets Friday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.6157 DM, up from 2.6122 at Thursday's fixing; at 7.9700 French francs in Paris, up from 7.9600, and at 2.9440 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, up from 2.9415. In Zurich, the dollar ended at 2.1465 Swiss francs, up from 2.1413 Thursday. (UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Borrowing Calendar Depresses Prices

By David Rees

LONDON — Eurobonds ended the day and week lower Friday, as a heavy calendar of new domestic borrowings by the U.S. Treasury depressed prices and helped lead at least two borrowers to delay launching new issues that had been due Friday, dealers said.

In fact, no new issues came Friday, as fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds fell as much as 1/4 point and floating-rate notes eased 3/4 to 4 basis points.

Dealers said that the market was pressured by news of a heavy U.S. Treasury calendar during the next two weeks, following the temporary increase in the U.S. debt ceiling.

"With that kind of calendar, it is obviously not the time to be talking

about launching a new Eurobond," said a dealer.

Syndicate managers, meanwhile, said the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.'s \$1-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOs, has been delayed.

They said the issue had been due for Friday, but with U.S. credit markets continuing the declines sparked by Thursday's U.S. Treasury calendar announcement, formal launch has been put off until at least next week.

The issue would be the first foreign-targeted offering of CMOs. Syndicate managers said at least one floating-rate note issue that had been due Friday afternoon was also postponed.

As attention through the week focused on the U.S. debt ceiling,

trading was nervous and new-issue activity was modest, with just \$550 million of dollar straight and \$285 million of floating-rate notes launched.

After the declines of Thursday and Friday, dollar straight and floating-rate notes ended the week slightly lower.

Dealers said neither the report of an encouraging modest \$300-million rise in the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply, nor news that U.S. October industrial production was unchanged, after having fallen 0.1 percent in September, were enough to overcome supply pressures.

They said that earlier buying by investors, looking to take advantage of more favorable yields in the Euromarket, dried up in response to Friday's declines.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

11 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

13 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

14 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

15 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

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61 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

62 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

63 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

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By Joy L. Wouk

Coach Mary Smith

POSTCARD

'Crying Need for Babies'

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "There is a crying need for babies," Sabena Basch said with no trace of a smile.

She is co-owner of the Li'l Stars Talent and Modeling Management Agency, whose office was — "Don't step on the baby!" — filled with black babies, white babies, Hispanic babies, laughing, gurgling and screaming bloody murder.

As Basch and her partner, Adelle Sharf, tried to do business, the babies tipped over containers of pens and pushed buttons on the phones, disconnecting callers. The people would call back and say, "Don't push the button, honey, don't."

The babies were — "Eric! Don't pull her hair!" — getting into everything. Marilyn is into residuals. The 18-month-old, who still receives checks for a Fisher-Price toy advertisement, was wearing a T-shirt reading "Kid for Rent."

Manhattan's advertising, soap-opera and film industries can't seem to get enough babies these days. "Babies are hot," said a commercial producer.

Basch said her babies were being used in all sorts of commercials, including those for tires, batteries and arthritis medicine.

The office of Li'l Stars is at Basch's home in a housing development in Staten Island, where children abound. "The business is in the city," said the parent of one Li'l Star. "But we grow the kids out here." There are car pools to Manhattan auditions.

Dan and Pat Taylor arrived with their daughters — Autumn, who has done commercials, and Jennifer. Dan Taylor was filling out the forms for Jennifer, leaving blank the Social Security number.

"What's the matter with you, Jennifer?" someone asked. "Were you born yesterday?"

"Nope, Saturday," said Pat Taylor, who still had on her hospital identification bracelet.

The couple brought Jennifer to Li'l Stars before they took her home. "Cute baby!" one of the mothers said. "Who's her agent?"

Basch scares people. She chases pregnant women in shopping centers to give them her card. "We get calls," Sharf explained, "to book 3-week-old babies a couple of months in the future — like we did for the movie 'Heartburn.'"

She picked up one of the seven flashing phone lines. The caller wanted an 8- or 9-year-old black girl who looked 6 or 7 years old to play a regular part in a TV series. The parents would have to move to the West Coast.

Orders for children are very specific. In the Li'l Stars computer, blondes are broken down into dark, light and medium, strawberry, sandy and platinum. Calls have come for a child with two upper front teeth missing, a child that creeps on the stomach but does not crawl, a new walker who falls down, a child resembling Dudley Moore.

There are codes for such things as looks and disposition: SG for supergoogly; NP for no personality. Fatal flaws, such as a New York accent, are noted.

"We interview the children," Sharf said. "We take them away from their mothers to make sure they aren't too clingy."

A little girl about 3 years old with perfectly set blonde hair sat practicing her lines — her word — for an audition: "Yummy. Yummy. Yummy!"

Parents discussed where to get good "flippers," temporary plates with false teeth, for their kids. They talked of stage mothers who dyed their children's hair, and one who, rumor had it, was getting a nose job for her 7-year-old daughter.

John Paul Learm created a stir when he stopped by the office. The 6-year-old, who has been on the soap opera "One Life to Live" for more than two years, and has done a long list of advertisements, Sharf discovered him in a playground outside her window. She later found out his mother took him there to be discovered by Sharf.

One of the girls in the room had made about \$15,000 for a cheese advertisement. The child's father confessed that his heart had sunk at a syrup audition — his daughter was one of two finalists for the \$25,000 prize — when he watched the other child "just literally dive into the pancakes."

The two agency owners work on a 15-percent commission and require the purchase of their \$15.95 book on the child modeling business. The book includes such practical advice as giving children candy or soft drinks before an audition to give them "sparkle."

Doon: India's Harrow by the Himalayas

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

DEHRA DUN, India — The "old boys" will probably talk about it for years.

Amid revelry, nostalgia and choruses of "Auld Lang Syne," the alumni of one of the country's most exclusive boarding schools came back to their campus in the Himalayan foothills early in November to toast themselves and their ascendancy in India.

The Doon School, their alma mater, had much to celebrate 50 years after its founding by British educators as an Indian version of Eton or Harrow. The "old boys" were proud, for instance, that among their number was Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, wearing his blue school blazer and tie, plus several fellow members of the "Doon School mafia."

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From Pakistan came 30 graduates who had risen to prominence in their country and who got a standing ovation when one of them pleaded for the barriers with India to "come down as soon as possible."

In a speech before 3,000 guests at the jubilee, Gandhi, class of 1960, said returning to the ivy halls and playing fields of his youth had "always been like coming back home." The Doon School, he said, "has given us a certain strength to face the world."

That is hardly all it gave. Alumni and others say the "old boy" network flourishes and helps its members look after one another's interests. "It is unquestionably India's leading school and a breeding ground for the movers and shakers (and respect) of Indian society," wrote M. S. V. Sankar, a chronicler of Indian media, in Imprint magazine.

Doon School people are sensitive to criticism that they are sharpening the worst tendencies in a country long burdened by caste and social hierarchies. "We are not an elite in the condescending sense," asserted Ajit Narain Haksar, a retired chairman of ITC Ltd., a conglomerate. "Merit is still the basic criterion."

Haksar said the key to the school's success was its commitment to equality among students. No matter what their background, the boys wear identical uniforms, make their own beds, live by the rules and get the same amount of pocket money. "Remember the day when the Nawab of Rampur brought his son to school in a cavalcade of cars," Haksar said. "The headmaster directed the boy to get out and carry his own suitcase. Inside, class distinctions vanished."

When the Doon School was founded in 1935, such a rule was considered revolutionary. Until then, the elite educational institutions established by the British had catered to the sons of the British raj and Indian royal families.

The Doon School became the first "public school" for the sons of the growing class of untitled public servants and merchants who would later assume positions of responsibility in independent India.

It has come of age as the training ground for India's entrepreneurs. In fact, Gulab Ramchandani, the headmaster, told the alumni that "we should wear our boys away from the fixation of executive jobs in industry and commerce."

Others wonder about the relevance of its traditions. English remains the medium of instruction. Athletics and sportsmanship are a must. The boys go on treks in the mountains and do



The "old boys" of Doon School at reunion to celebrate its 50th anniversary.

volunteer work among the poor in a nearby village.

Nearly a third of the students receive financial aid, but few are on full scholarship and the mix of students is generally upper class.

A system of student prefects and captains enforces discipline, sometimes cruelly. "They're still training people in 19th-century British values," said Dimesh Mohan, a classmate of Gandhi who is now a biology professor in New Delhi. "They pride themselves on upper-class things, like quaint hobbies and politics based on class, but there have been no graduates of national stature in science or literary achievement in Hindi."

A more typical command came from Bawa Anaraj Singh, a 29-year-old garment exporter. "You leave here with a feeling of self-confidence and determination. Whether we're actually brighter than the next fellow, I don't know. But normally, we get what we want."

Students and graduates generally reject the charge that the Doon School is too Westernized. From its inception, they note, the school made the singing of Hindi and Urdu songs a part of each day's activities. Students are taught to appreciate classic Indian theater and music.

There were countless stories at the reunion of boyhood pranks, awful food, cold showers and getting lost on hikes, but little on the

stimulation of the classroom. Grown men laughed and called each other Roly-Poly, Dinky and other old nicknames. Their wives looked forlorn and irrelevant, like their counterparts at reunions at Harvard or Yale.

At a meeting of the "old boys" in a school amphitheater, there were also familiar demands that the school give greater preference for admissions to the sons of Kashmiri policemen, who served in the army, and to the sons of the headmaster, the headmaster, said no. Then an older alumnus rose and proposed that the graduates get together and come up with "a Doon School plan for the nation" to help their classmates and prime minister. The place erupted with jeers, boos and laughter.

But there was also a dramatic moment for Izzat Rai Dewan, 58, a tobacco company executive who in 1947, a few years after his graduation, was captured in a clash with the British and ended up in Pakistan. Stripped of his clothes and shivering in his undershorts, Dewan was convinced that he and his brother and father were going to be executed by Pakistani soldiers. Then a Pakistani Army major, Barekara Mali Khan, recognized him as a Doon School chum and freed them.

Under a spreading neem tree in the pale afternoon sunshine, the two men were reunited for the first time in 38 years. They hugged each other in a long silent embrace. Then they burst into tears.

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Copland's 85th Fêted

Aaron Copland was onstage smiling Thursday as the New York Philharmonic played "Happy Birthday" for his 85th, and the audience in Avery Fisher Hall in New York sang along. The composer of works such as "Appalachian Spring," "Lincoln Portrait" and "Rodeo" had said he would like to like to bear some of his relatively neglected compositions for the celebration. The program, except for the popular "Fanfare for the Common Man," followed his wishes: Zoltan Mehta conducted "Letter From Home," commissioned by the Philco Radio Hour in 1944; "John Henry," commissioned by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony in 1940; and "Concerto for Piano and Orchestra," done for the Boston Symphony in 1925; and "Proclamation for Orchestra," newly orchestrated by Philip Kelsey from a piano piece. At intermission, Leonard Bernstein, who conducted the opening "Fanfare," said, "Aaron Copland makes Americans feel American, whoever we are, whatever our roots are."

... King Hussein of Jordan celebrated his 50th birthday Thursday at Raghadan Palace in Amman with a flight of 50 pigeons, a guard of honor and a laudatory address by Prime Minister Zeid Al Rifai.

A mother and daughter who survived history's worst single-plane accident have been released from a hospital in Tokyo, three months after they lost three family members in the disaster. Hiroko Yoshizaki, 34, held the hand of her daughter Mikiko, 8, as they walked out of the hospital. Yoshizaki lost her husband and two other children in the Aug. 12 Japan Air Lines crash, which killed just four of the 524 persons aboard their jetliner.

The two other survivors remain hospitalized.

Jack Lang, the French cultural affairs minister, has written an angry official letter — in English — to the president of the government broadcasting authority to complain about an "invasion" of American and British music on French radio and television. There are seven state-run radio and television networks in France, and about 200 local private radio stations. Lang's letter to Michel Cotta said, "For the past two years, I have been

unsuccessful at calling your attention on the plight of French artists, banned from most private radio stations, they receive fewer and fewer invitations to appear on television. If I write in English today, it is because I have come to believe that this language may have a better chance to draw your attention. After all, it is English that will soon dominate all our media, due to the laissez-faire attitude of most decision makers today." Shortly after Lang took office in 1981, he attacked "American cultural imperialism," primarily in cinema and television, but he has not been able to curb showings of American shows.

The American singer Diana Ross married a Norwegian shipping magnate, Arne Naess, Oct. 23 in New York, a spokeswoman for the New York City clerk's office has disclosed. ... Marianne Faithfull's British rock star in the 1960s, has been granted a divorce in London from her second husband, the punk guitarist Ian Brikerley.

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